Rockland Gazette.

Rockland Gazette,

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OYSTER DREDGING.

"The oyster is the finest bird
On old Virginia's shore;
Eat Dozens two, you want a third,
Eat three, you cry for four!"*

A very large portion of oyster-eaters have at best but an indefinite idea of the way in which these interesting bivalves are fished out of the deep, to supply their plates and satisfy their appetites. Some may imagine they are picked off the rocks, like the Irishman's gold dollars from the streets; others, that they are the mysterious product of the resteraunts, obtained by merely knocking apart their shell; while many have some indefinite notion of a process of planting oysters in the mud, in shallow water, to be procured, when wanted, by dexterous manipulation of rakes or tongs, like potatoes from a hill. This latter mode of catching oysters is the one most common in Northern waters, —the oysters having first been brought from the South, and 'bedded' here as it is thought that, by this transplantation, they are much improved in flavor. There are, however, some varieties of the native oyster that are held in the highest esteem by epicures—being of extraordinary size and superior flavor; and as these are to be found only in deep water, rendering the process of catching them quite laborious, their market value is much enhanced. Of native oysters, the 'East Rivers' are most in favor:—the market prices for which range from $1,50 to $5,00 per hundred. These are caught by dredging.'

During the autumn months, the attention of travelers on Long Island Sound is invariably attracted by the large fleets of sailing craft that never fail to meet the eye, when the wind is fair, tacking hither and thither and stretching away on either side as far as the limits of vision extend. Frequently, upwards of one hundred may be counted at once, under canvass, and presenting a beautiful appearance. Of these, many are coasting vessels—which may always be seen dotting the blue waters of the Sound, but the greater number are fishing smacks, dredging for oysters. Such fleets are encountered at intervals, all the way from Thro's Neck round to Whitestone and Norwalk, which points embrace the fishing ground for 'East Rivers."

The 'dredge' is a sort of drag-net made of the strongest materials, and holding about two bushels. This is lowered to the bottom and towed after the vessel by a stout rope, varying from six to twenty-five fathoms in length, according to the depth of the water. Frequently, as many as half a dozen dredges are employed at once—each one being hauled in every ten minutes, and emptied of its contents of oysters, mud, and stones, which it may have scooped up, while dragging on the bottom. The process is slow and laborious, as hauling in so great a weight, which with the vessel sailing under a three or six knot breeze, is no slight task, and not less than four or five days' constant labor are required to complete a full load. It is customary for the smacks to start out on Monday, and deliver their cargoes at market on Friday or Saturday; though shorter trips are sometimes made. On the best grounds, one hundred bushels per diem are taken, but the average yield is far less.

This mode of catching oysters is also practiced in the water of the Chesapeake, whence are taken the greater part of the oysters brought to the North to be planted—thousands of cargoes of which are shipped hither every year.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

* See Freeman & Atwood's advertisement in another column.

South America.

One of the most marvellous of the many wonderful tales of the Arabian Library relates the story of a great community far away in an Eastern desert, all turned to solid stone. The stationary position of the people of South America, their actual retirement, the stagnation of almost all the channels of national life, entitle them to a rank with those incredible and ancient Eastern fossils. When we look at our own early triumphs on the watery element, of which they have made so little use, and at our peculiar aptitude to command, in a trading and commercial sense, the magnificent streams and rivers which fiberously connect the eastern, western, and northern extremities of South America, we cannot but feel that the work, too, is our own: that we are the most appropriate agents to take the whole interior business of South America into our own hands.

The States of South America, like most of our own; are in their nature maritime, and possess an infinite number of ports and rivers inviting navigation and commerce.—In that simultaneous movement which is now stirring the whole globe, there is in this fact matter suggestive of stupendous benefit to this country. With a territory of such vast extent, a commercial arena lying invitingly open, we must avail ourselves of our paramount faculty of individual enterprise, and our means of converting the dependencies of South America to our principal advantage. All interests, European as well as American, are congregating there. It is foreseen that if there be such a unity amidst the South American States as the spirit of our commerce would effect, no European coalition would have any influence, as directed against us or them. The South American States would be enabled to establish a maritime independence. Any blockade would be only a cobweb, to be pierced at pleasure. As to our increased influence abroad, it was a Spanish Abbe who declared that the greater number of States there were in South America similar to the United States, the greater number of allies would there be for the people of Europe. In South America there have already been, as we all know, alliances between the weaker maritime powers against the stronger, who are their natural oppresors; and every standard of liberty erected in the past, appears still to haunt them with its tutelary shade.

It is of immense moment to us to know the character of the people with whom we have to deal; and with whom we are soon destined to be brought into more intimate relations. It will prove advantageous to remember that the prejudices of the South American mind are rather of a lofty, ideal character than low or base; they are wavering in form, and unsubstantial, and may easily be chased away. The South American mind abounds with great sentiment; and we must remember that the revolution which effected their deliverance from Spain—whose last refuge was Cuba—was not the effect of partial intrigue, or of a tempoary and casual burst of discontent, but proceeding from causes *in their nature radical* it extended itself without previous concert, over the whole of that vast continent, and has survived the trials, first of temporary defeat and then of civil dissensions.

It is on the incertitude springing from those dissensions that the powers of Europe put their confidence for obtaining political direction, from considerations of the strength their ready aid will lend. It is represented to them, by their priests, and through their press, that they are in danger of surrendering to the United States all the advantages they have secured to themselves by their revolution. It is further represented that we are influenced only by a love of their riches real and fabulous; whilst to the vision of enthusiasts is pictured the untried chances of a struggle which is to shake society to its foundation and involve millions of all ranks, habits and conditions in a bloody, desultory and apparently interminawarfare. The just sentiments, however, which are dominant in the American mind, the quick perception which exists of the advantages accruing wherever our interests precede us, added to the fact that we can afford them existence and encouragement in all their substantial aims, constitute a very effectual counteraction.

For rich as those favored regions are, in the productions of every climate, and possessing all the natural facilities for internal traffic and of foreign intercourse, they have been depressed by a system of government not more harmonized to the governed than inefficient for its own narrow purposes.

There cannot be two answers to the question as to whether the destiny of South America shall be united to that of the United States or that of England. They have already come half-way over to us, though they cannot well discriminate our policy, and regard the supremacy of our enterprise in the light of absolute and unconditional subjugation. Such a result of course can never take place. It would be undesirable if possible. But seen in its true light, the future would present before them pictures of enterprise and activity, certain prosperity and sure wealth, with the prospect of wildernesses peopled; rivers converted into immediate and familiar highroads; regions teeming with vast populations hitherto reached by tedious, indirect and circuitous paths, brought into immediate connection with ourselves, and inspirited with all the elements of material progress and of commercial grandeur.—*Boston Traveller.*

TOBACCO.

Tobacco users, in the outset, fight against their own nature. All the senses rise up in protest against the poison. God's law, imprinted on their constitution, they first trample under foot. The first attack nature promptly resists, but vanquished here, she gives more feeble warning while the work of death goes on. A drop of the oil of tobacco is instant death to many animals, as has been proved by repeated experiments. Upon the tobacco user, the effect is but more gradual. There are inveterates users, who have forced their constitution to endure for a time, what would have been death at first. Doctor Coles asserts that many chewers of tobacco use a quantity which, divided into three equal parts, would kill three men, compelled for the first time to use it in the same way. Many flatter themselves that they suffer but little injury when, if they abstain, prostration shows the inroad made upon their constitution. Tobacco users have lived to an old age, and so have drunkards, and old age in each case but proves a constitution that could for a long time bear the burden, and without it would have ensured a longer life. Tobacco produces a morbid excitement to a degree not generally known.—Were it not for making their report too lengthy, your committee would substantiate their statements, as they can do, by facts.—Tobacco acts on the nervous system and upon the brain. Injury to the nervous system often appears in the premature failure of sight, and in the loss of hearing. In our hospitals many cases of insanity are traced to tobacco; and the number would be far greater were its action fully known. The poison enters the circulating fluids, and thus pervades the entire system. It thus causes many diseases which, in frequent cases, have been removed by abstinence. Cannibals refuse to eat the flesh of tobacco users, nor would you eat the meat of animals that had been fed in this way. The action of smoking and chewing on the glands which secrete the saliva, is very detrimental to health. This fluid, which God has made necessary for the digestion of food, is consumed by indulgence in an offensive habit, and the powers of digestion gradually destroyed. Hence the leanness that results from tobacco, and frequent dyspepsia. It in this way produces a dryness of the throat, an uneasy feeling in the stomach, and a thirst which, in a multitude of cases, leads the user to alcoholic stimulants.

Tobacco injures the mind. Its effect on the nervous system would lead us to infer this. Its use as a stimulous to mental labor is but the undermining of the powers of the mind. There is frequently a premature failure of the memory, and to this the use of snuff most directly tends. Governor Sulivan says of tobacco, 'It has never failed to render me dull and heavy, to injure my alertness of thought, and to weaken the power of my mind in analysing subjects and defining ideas.' President Hitchcock, speaking of opium and tobacco, says: 'These can bow down to the earth an intellect of giant strength, and make it grind in bondage, like Sampson shorn of his locks and deprived of his vision.' Says Mr. Fowler: 'The actual loss of intellectual power which tobacco has hitherto occasioned, and is still causing in this great nation, is immense. How immense, it is impossible to calculate.' Not only has it taken time for the cultivation of the mind, but it directly debilitates the intellect.

How Lager Beer Originated.—Many years ago, a shoemaker, in a small town near Bamberg, Germany, sent his apprentice to get a bottle of Bamberg beer, (small beer) which was sold in that place. But the boy, not knowing this, went to the city itself. On returning he met an acquaintance of his, who told him that when he would come home his 'boss' would whip him for staying out so long. The poor boy, who was frightened at this, thought it better not to go home at all, but took his bottle, buried it under a tree, and ran away. He then went among the soldiers where he distinguished himself—so that in short he became an officer. When one day his regiment was quartered in this small town, the officer tho't it proper to pay a visit to his old boss, but not before he had got the bottle of beer which he had buried some years ago under the tree. When he entered, he said, 'Well sir, here I bring you your bottle of Bamberg beer that you sent me for.' The shoemaker not knowing what this meant, was told by the officer all about it. The bottle was then opened, and the beer found to be of a superior quality. When this fact was known, some of the brewers built deep vaults where they put their beer in, and called this, after it had lain there for some time, lager, which means nothing more than lying. The officer afterwards married the daughter of the shoemaker, and drank, as I am told, a good deal of lager beer, receiving in that occupation the assistance of his father-in-law.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Sources of the Mississippi.

In the following eloquent description of the Missippi—the "Fathers of waters"—we have a fit representation of the mingled interests of this great Union, uniting from a thousand points and following on in one deep, broad channel of national wealth and prosperity.

Lift a bucket of water from the Mississippi river at New Orleans, and ask yourself the question, 'From whence it came?' and the answer may be from the sandy deserts of New Mexico, from the pine hills of California, from the rolling prairies of Nebraska, or from the cotton fields of Georgia, from the British possessions North of the 29th degree of latitude, separated by a ridge of ice covered rocks from the streams that flow into the Arctic Ocean, or from bowers of orange or magnolia that perfume the cane fields of Louisiana; from the frozen lakes that gem the bosom of Minnesota and Wisconsin, or from the sunny fountains that gush from the flowery plains of Alabama and Tennessee; the lake bound peninsula of Michigan, hill sides of waving grain in Pennsylvania and New York; from the tobacco fields of Virginia and Maryland. It may be a part of those mighty volumes that roll their never tiring waves through Iowa and Missouri; through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; through Kentucky and Arkansas, Missippi and Texas.

It is a part of the ten thousand little rills that comy hymning their way from that mountain range wherein arise the Columbia and Colorado of the West, or those from whence the Delaware and Susquehanna hasten away to meet the rising sun. In the spurs of the Alleghany it has saluted the springs of the Roanoke and Saluda, and far beyond the Black Hill it has locked arms with the mighty Saskashewah as he hurried on his journey to Hudson's Bay. The springs of the Conewango listen to the roar of Niagara, and the fountains of the volcanoes of Utah. It has fertalized a country greater than the empire of Alexander, and has carried a richer commerce than all the rivers tributary to Imperial Rome.

The Growth of Extravagance.

Every newspaper should write once a week, and every minister should preach once a month, upon the growth of extravagance, the enervating influence of luxury, and the incongruity of ostentatious display with the spirit of republican institutions. The extravagance and luxury which commence with the *parvenus* of the great cities extend throughout the country, and take in all classes, those who are least able to bear it being most easily led into it.

The theory that the extravagant expenditure of the rich is of advantage to the poor, is all nonsense. Whatever turns the product of human industry to waste is injurious; there is so much gone, so much that might have contributed to human happiness thrown away. If all the industry that is expended in the production of articles of ostentation and of useful or hurtful luxury were turned to the production of articles of real value, what a difference there would be in the face of the world! We do not include in the terms ostentation and extravagant productions of real art, because they are refining and elevating, and supply a want of cultivated society as much as articles of coarser utility. Every one is more or less familiar with the statistics of spirituous liquors and tobacao; extend the same calculation to articles of less hurtful, but still injurious extravagance, and what an incredible total would be presented.

But the waste of industry, the destruction of property, great as is this, but the lightest of the evils which habits of luxury bring upon a people. The decay of great cities, the fall of nations have been clearly traced to the inroads of luxury, and to the enervating influences which follow. Thus the nations inhabiting the most delightful portions of Europe have yielded to the approaches of luxury, and have been driven out by the hordes of the North, inferior to them in every thing but the natural strength of manhood. Thus, great cities cannot raise their own merchants, and the places of the men who acquired wealth and honor in crowded communities are filled by boys from the country, inferior in education and in what are termed advantages to the enervated sons of the city. The rude discipline of poverty and early struggles gives a strength that bears down all the competition of those who are cradled in luxury.

Manners Male and Female.

The Newark *Advertiser* asks the following questions:

Who can tell why women are expected, on pain of censure and avoidance, to conform to a higher standard of behavior, while men are indulged in another a great deal lower? We never could fully understand why men should be tolerated in the chewing of tobacco, in smoking and in spitting everywhere almost and at all times, whereas a woman can not do any of these things without exciting aversion and disgust. Why ought a man to be allowed to drink liquor till his breath is offensive, and his manner vulgar, while a woman must do nothing which shall be indecorous in the eye of the most fastidious judgment? Why should a man be allowedly so self-indulgent, putting his limbs and person in all manner of attitudes however uncouth and distasteful, merely because such vulgarities yield him temporary ease, while a woman is always required to preserve an attitude, if not of positive grace, at least of decency and propriety, from which if she departs, though but for an instant, she forfeits respect and is instantly branded as a low creature?

Can anybody say why a man, when he has the toothache, or is called to suffer in any other way, should be permitted as a matter of course to groan and bellow, and vent his feelings very much in the style of an animal not endowed with reason, while a woman similarly suffering must bear it in silence and decorum? Why should men as a class habitually, and as a matter of right, coldly wear the coarsest qualities of human nature on the outside, and swear, and crowd, and fight, and brutify themselves, so that they are obliged to be put into separate pens in the cars on railroads, and at the depots, while women must appear with an agreeable countenance, if not in smiles, even when the head, or perhaps the heart aches, and are expected to permit nothing ill-tempered, disagreeable, or even unhappy to appear outwardly, but to keep all these concealed in their own bosoms to suffer as they may, lest they might otherwise lessen the cheerfulness of others?

These are a few suggestions only among many we would hint to the stronger and more exacting sex to be reflected on for the improvement of their tastes and manners.—In the mirror thus held up before them, they can not avoid observing the very different standard by which the behavior of the two sexes is constantly regulated. If any reason can be assigned why one should always be a lady, and the other hardly ever a gentleman, we hope it will be done.

How New Yory Bakers Make Bread. The editor of the Journal of Commerce has been driving among the city bakers, and has come up with this tale:

"Our bakeries are mostly under ground and out of sight, and few who eat their bread ever witness the process of baking, and perhaps it is well that it is so. It has been said that he who would relish his dinner should keep clear of the kitchen. The rooms where the dough is mixed, are generally small and underground; the men sleep often, perhaps generally, in the same room a part of the night. They often smoke or chew tobacco, or both, and we are credibly informed that the feet instead of the hands, are often employed in the process of preparing the dough."

And the New York Express follows with this strong corroboration:

"There is a bakery not two hundred feet from Nassau street, we may add, where the laborers are daily seen coming into the street, with their naked feet and legs all covered with dough, and the dough oozing between their ten pedal extremities! Ugh! Ugh!"

Queer Names.—The following somewhat amusing specimens of American nomenclature are given in the memoirs of William Shattuck, lately published in Boston:

"Simeon Shattuck, of Fitchburg, named three sons Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego; Abel Shattuck of Colcraine named the male of a pair of twins Truman, and the female Truly; this Truman Shattuck named a girl Truly Ann, and Truly Shattuck named a girl Emeline Truly; Moses Shattuck of Brooklyn named four sons, since 1800, Asia, Africa, Europe and America. Other odd names in the volume are Ai, Philiahasso, Saraph, Sayneda, Sarepta, Sarada, and Thishbe Athalia.

Mr. Shattuck, in his remarks upon some of these names, says: "Singularity of taste is not peculiar to our family; we once had under our instruction in Detroit, a family whose sons were named, One Stickney, Two Stickney, three Stickney, and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, and so on. The three elder children of a family nearer home were named Joseph And Another, and it has been supposed that, should they have any more, they might have named them Also, Moreover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. Another family actually named their child Finis, supposing that it was their last; but they happened afterwards to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix and supplement."

A Good One.—Not many months ago, it happened at Benicia, California, the headquarters of the United States troops, Captain Jones of the U. S. A., a Virginian by birth, was ordered to that point, whither he went accompanied by a faithful body servant, named Joe. The Captain was startled not long after by the news of Joe's having shot another negro. As soon as he was brought into his master's presence, he sternly asked him how he dared to act in the manner he had done. Joe seemed at first cast down, but rallying himself, and looking the captain full in the face, replied—'De fact is, massa, dat ar nigger was one of dem New York free niggers. He 'sulted me, ann I had to take high suddorn ground wid him.'

A Romantic Story.—The following story from the Paris correspondence of the New York *Times*, will serve to show the rapid manner in which the Russian government does an act of justice. Some eighteen months ago a Miss Ward, of one of our Southern States, was married at Florence to a Polish Count, with a very unpronounceable name. After residing with her three weeks he took French leave one fine morning, taking with him his wife's jewels. He left a letter behind him stating that the marriage was invalid, from the fact that no Russian subject could be legally married except by the Greek service. Of course the lady was in great consternation, and at the time of the coronation of the Czar, she with her mother went to St. Petersburg. Mr. Sala the principal writer for Dickens' Household Words, drew up a petition for her to the Russian government, and it was presented by Mr. Seymour, our minister. The case was laid before the Emperor, and an order was issued to the Russian Minister at Naples, where the Count was living, for his arrest. He was seized by the Neapolitan police at the expense of Russia, carried to Warsaw, where the lady and her friends were waiting, marched into the church by a posse of policemen, and was there compelled to stand up before the altar and be married in due form. His wife then the countess, turned to him as soon as the ceremony was over, made a formal bow, and bade him adieu forever. The Count was sent to Siberia, his property confiscated, his wife retaining one third by law. The family immediately left for Italy where they are spending the winter.

An instance of the ruling passion strong in death, is thus related by the Peoria, Illinois, News:

Old Cook was known as a miser, and had amassed a large fortune. On his death-bed, when the last gasp was approaching, a tallow candle was burning on the stand, and a flickerflame in the fire-place. He watched the candle and then the fire. Suddenly he called his son—

'Woodbury, come here.

The boy approached the bed-side, when the old man whispered out—

'Woodbury, blow out that candle—tallow's most as dear as butter.'

A brave man—one who isn't afraid to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

A rare man—one who is acquainted with that other man.

A New Idea in Rhyme.

BY RICHARD HAYWARD.

I lent my love a book one day,
She brought it back, I laid it by;
'Twas little either had to say—
She was so strange, and I so shy.

But yet we loved indifferent things—
The spouting buds, the birds in tune;
And Time stood still and wreathed his wings
With rosy links, from June to June.

For her, what task to dare or do?
What peril tempt? what hardships bear?
But with her, ah! she never knew
My heart, and what was hidden there.

And she with me, so cold and coy,
Seemed like a maid bereft of sense;
But in a crowd, all life and joy,
And full of blushful impudence.

She married! well a woman needs
A mate, her life and love to share—
And little cares sprang up like weeds,
And played around her elbow-chair.

And years rolled on, but I content,
Trimmed my one lamp, and kept it bright,
Till age's touch my hair besprent
With rays and gleams of silver light.

And then it chanced, I took the book
Which *she* had read in days gone by,
And as I read such passion shook
My soul, I needs must curse or cry.

For here and there her love was writ
In old, half faded pencil-signs,
As if she yielded, bit by bit,
Her heart, in dots and underlines.

Ah! silvered fool! too late you look,
I know it; let me here record
This maxim, "*Lend no man a book,*
Unless you read it afterward."

HOW I WON HER.

BY WILLIAM B. OLIVER.

In the year 184—I was returning to my native land after an absence of many, many years. It would be painful for me to tell, and for others to hear, the circumstances that drove me from the land of my birth. It is enough to say that circumstances did exist, and that they involved the happiness, not only of myself, but of those dearer to me than my own life.

When, by the decease of a single individual, the barrier had fallen which kept me out of my social paradise, I came back, rich with the experiences of travel and intercourse with the world abroad, but not much better off in worldly pelf, than when I had bidden adieu to the cloud-capped mountains of my native country, and had ventured forth, an inexperienced youth, to brave the perils of life on foreign shores.

I had kept some memories, at least, green and unfaded in my heart; the memory of my gentle mother, whose mild influence had been with me during all my wild wanderings; that of my Aunt Mary, whose pale and pensive face suggested the idea of an early and lasting disappointment, which her continuance in a single state, notwithstanding her many opportunities of changing it fully corroborated.

Nor last, nor less cherished, was the memory of a bright and beaming face which had smiled on me from my school-boy days. In that halcyon period, my studies had been cheered, my ambition encouraged, my heart's tenderest affections matured, by the precious influence of Emma Thornton.

In foreign lands, this influence had still preserved me from evil ways. It had been my guiding star through the mazes of dissipation that were on every side of me. When the world tempted me, Emma Thornton's image, sitting like an angel in my heart, had turned upon me its sad, sweet smile, and the temptation vanished. When wealth opened to me its shining stores, and bade me freely gather its treasures, if I would but slightly thrust aside a principle or a qualm of conscience, the same fair, angelic face would come between me and the love of gain, and in every instance won the victory.

O woman! woman! did you but know your secret, silent, yet irresistible power over man, whether he be son or brother, lover or husband, you would not go tilting all over the world in search after fancied rights, while your true and inalienable rights are scorned or neglected.

Few men have died more worthy of honor than Matthew Thornton. Throughout a long life, spent in noble and generous deeds, his integrity had remained unimpeachable, his character unsullied. Some reverses in fortune he had experienced. Life had not been all sunshine: but in the darkness, as in the light, he had kept his soul pure; and in his latter years, had been able by a stroke of good fortune, to carry out all those benevolent schemes which his noble mind was capable of projecting.

Emma was the true daughter of such a man; worthy in every way to be his child. Late in life, Matthew Thornton had married a young and beautiful girl, and Emma was the only one of three children who survived their infancy.

Poor Aunt Mary! this marriage had struck the death blow to her long and vainly cherished hopes; for it was to him that her early affections had been given, and not altogether unasked or unrequited. But Matthew Thornton, although a good and upright man, was still as stern and unyielding as possible in affairs of the heart; and a single word reflecting upon his conduct, spoken by the unthinking girl, was sufficient to make him dash her hopes forever to the ground. The word was the knell of dear old Aunt Mary's youthful prospects.

As year went after year, and Matthew did not marry, who can tell if something like hope did not linger around the heart of the fading spinster? Who indeed *can* tell, where the voice never utters the name, and where only the cheek fading day by day, tells of some inward sorrow, but never blushes when that name is uttered by others!

I remembered all these things from my boyish days, for I had often heard my mother speak of it to her friends, when Aunt Mary's silent mood was too severely criticised; and I remember too, how my ire had been excited against good Matthew Thornton for making Aunt Mary unhappy, even without knowing in what his offense consisted.

Now I had come back, a wanderer from a foreign land, and I knew not what my reputation was to be. I had heard of the death of Mr Thornton, and also of that other death which was my signal to come home. But where was Emma? and did she remember the wanderer? A sudden and undefinable dread seized me as I neared my home. I arrived just as the last gleam of daylight was shutting in—when 'one star after another had shown its trembling head, like infant births of light, while slowly in the east, the half moon comes on, like a bark of pearl, in the clear, calm ocean of heaven.' Another time my soul would have drunk in the sweetness of this beautiful hour; but now, there might as well have been cloud or storm or tempest. I heeded nothing but the wild beating of my own heart.

'I came to the home of my childhood,' says the eastern poet. 'The friends of my youth, where are they? And Echo answered, 'where are they?''

Ah! Echo might well answer where? My mother lived, a sad, pale woman, with the silver hair parted on her forehead, her form thin and attenuated. So much of happiness was spared me, that I could still minister to her comfort. But Aunt Mary's spirit had fled, let us hope reverently, to join him to whom all mistakes could now be made clear, all loving hearts being forgiven in that bright land, for the involuntary errors into which they fall in this world of distrust and misapprehension.

Emma Thornton was married! I know not how or when this intelligence reached me, for I was stunned and overpowered by the thought and I cared not how it came. Her husband was one of my old school fellows too, and the best friend I ever had in my boyish days. Had it been otherwise, had he been a bold, bad man whom I could have abused and talked about, it would have brought a sort of savage satisfaction, but no, Alfred Seymour was all that the most fastidious would approve.

Well, life seemed of poor account to me now, for in all my wanderings, I had looked forward, to a tender meeting with Emma, and perhaps to a life spent by her side. That dream had melted away in a dull, hard reality, more bitter to be borne because there was no actual blame to cast upon any one. It would have seemed some little consolation if I could have raged at another's share in it.

I would have wandered off again, had it not been for the love I bore my mother. I had left her before, it is true; but then she was surrounded by friends, and, moreover, she was younger and stronger to bear trouble. Now it would have been cruelty to leave her; so I settled myself down to a bachelor life, and tried to shut my eyes to the 'might have been.'

Do not think that I avoided Emma or her husband. Alfred Seymour was my friend still, and I was his. I called there soon after I returned home. I met Emma with a feeling of embarrassment which she did not share. Could it be that she had mistaken the nature of my love, and believed it only that of a friend? Had our moonlight rambles left no impression save that of a mere boy and girl liking, which could bring no blush to her cheek in remembering!

Well, then, I would not recall it to her mind, that she had wound her arm about my neck at parting, and that I kissed the cheek which I thought was growing pale because I was going afar off.

I made a long stay, and Emma invited me to dinner. Alfred came home and he too urged me; and after that I went often. I sobered down from love to friendship, and after a few unavailing regrets, which it would have been unnatural not to feel, I came to think of Emma only as a dear friend.

I loved my dear old mother too, and she was so happy, so altogether blessed in my love, that I sometimes felt glad for her sake that no other woman was rivalling her in my affections. Two years after my return, my mother's health became so delicate that she was ordered to a warmer climate, by her physician. She was unwilling to leave her home, but my entreaties prevailed, and we spent the ensuing five years in a land which a long residence had rendered a second home to me before.

My mother was charmed with this delightful spot of earth. It almost realized her ideas of paradise, so fresh and balmy were the breezes, so beautiful the flowers, so blue the sky that bent above us. She grew strong, and almost young again, and I bore her back in triumph.

Five years! it is a long period, in which a thousand changes may take place.

'Do not expect to find all as we left them, Edward,' said my mother, as we neared the haven of our home. Ah, no need to say that to *me*! Had I not experienced it once?

Fanny Bell, my mother's favorite maid, met us at the door of our house.

'Are all our friends well, Fanny?' said my mother, as she greeted her affectionately.

'Surely, Mrs. Aubrey, you have heard of poor Mrs. Seymour.'

'Fanny! you are not going to tell me that Mrs. Seymour is dead!' exclaimed both her trembling listeners at once.

'No, indeed, not she, but her husband. Mr. Seymour died some months ago.'

God forgive me, if amid my regrets for Alfred Seymour, the momentary thought that Emma was again free, mingled with them. It was unworthy of me, and I banished it from my mind. But how could I meet her!

The next morning, my mother, who had complained of fatigue, said to me at breakfast:

'Edward, you must go over to Mrs. Seymour's this evening.'

I had no reasonable excuse to make, and after breakfast, I strolled over with slow and lingering steps, for I dreaded seeing her. As I approached the house, I saw her walking in the garden, and this would, I thought render my call less formal. She looked sad and griefworn, and her black dress made her look pale to perfect whiteness. When I bore my mother's message, she said she would go to her, and went to the house for her shawl.

There were curious and prying eyes that morning, that saw us walking together, and busy tongues that connected our names. Even to Emma, they carried the tale, careless of the sorrow which should have been so sacred; and she, unconscious that she was the theme of idle censure, increased it by the most perfect frankness and freedom towards my mother and myself.

I had been fortunate in business, from the time of my return home the first time; and the person to whom I have twice alluded, left my mother independent. Emma's wealth, therefore, could not be attributed by idle gossip, as a cause for my attention to her; and we continued to live in daily intercourse of friendship. I dared not speak of anything tenderer than this, but when two years had gone by, I began to dream of the realization of that which wickedly crossed my mind on the night of my return.

I do not believe that Emma had ever thought of such an event as I was dreaming of; so there was no way to do but to write her a long serious letter, telling her of all the past, and throwing myself upon the chances of awakening in her heart a sentiment which I now felt convinced she had never experienced for me. I was candid and truthful in all my statements, and I expected the same from her. I told her that I should not see her again until her answer reached me.

She waited long before she wrote me. Then she did so, in such a calm, sweet spirit that I liked her all the more, although some would have deemed her answer not very flattering to self-love. She had never—not even in her youth, thought of me as aught but a friend. She could do no more now. A brother, a dear brother she had always, and would now always consider me: but her heart's best affections were buried in Alfred's grave, and while she lived, it must be with his memory unmingled with any other love.

I showed her letter to my mother, who mourned bitterly over it. She had cherished the hope that she should one day call Emma her daughter. I feared that it might destroy the perfect confidence between them; but I judged both wrongfully. The tenderness with which they met again, was a new proof of the superiority of both over ordinary women. Their pleasant relations remained still uninterrupted, and Emma met me again with almost the same calmness as ever.

I had been out very late, one night, and had just returned from a long ride across the country, in pursuit of a delinquent debtor. I chid my mother for sitting up for me; but she would not leave Fanny, who had been preparing a hot supper for me; and she assured me that she was not at all tired. So by the bright fire light we we sat down again and talked. My dear, dear mother! I see her now, with her pale intellectual brow, the silver hair parted smoothly above it, and the beautiful mouth which age could not alter.

At length I rose, bidding her go to bed, lighting her chamber-candle for her, but, in my abstraction forgetting my own. I passed up the staircase in the dark. At one end of it was a window, through which I had often seen Emma's house when it had been lighted up by the moon falling upon its white walls. To-night I glanced my eye out into the darkness, to see if her lamp was still burning, as was her custom through the night, and her chamber being on the side towards us, we could always see it. How many times, as I had looked over to that light, had I inwardly blessed the hand that placed it there.

The light was there, and I stopped to gaze upon it. Emma's house was scarcely an eighth of a mile from us, and only a single field lay between. There was another light I noticed and that was in a lower room. Emma is ill, perhaps, I thought, and I watched it longer. The light increased in size. Could any one be stirring there at two o'clock in the morning, with a great wood fire burning up so brightly?

'Good Heavens! that is no fire *on the hearth*! It is all over the room! I ran down the stairs, out at the door, and across the separating field, damp and clinging as was the half frozen turf in less time than I have been writing it. The whole lower part of the house was one blaze of light, and no one to be seen. Emma was still sleeping undoubtedly, with that terrific flame creeping the stairway. I ran round the house to find some way of entrance which the fire had not reached. There was only one place that that seemed to promise hope, and that was through the cellar. If I could but find that door, felt that it would give way to my hand. All this time I was crying fire at the top of my voice.

I found the door, but it resisted me. The large cellar window, however, was more hospitable. It received me, but I fell six feet; but it was upon a treble row of cabbages, and I received no injury. I found the stairs, and found myself in a little back entry in which I knew were some stairs leading to the chambers. In no other way could I have approached them without letting in a full current of air, and crossing the blazing rooms also.

Fortunately, Stephen, Emma's hired man, slept in a little room at the head of the stairs. He heard my loud cries, and sprang from the bed. 'Show me how to get to her room,' I said, and he pointed to a door in a long hall. The flames were coming up the staircase—not a moment was to be lost. She lay sleeping, when I entered the room. One corner of the room was already on fire. I raised her in my arms, tore a blanket from the bed and wrappdd it around her, before she could comprehend anything. She trembled a little at first, but suddenly grew calm.

'Can we get down these stairs, Edward?' she said, as she hastily threw on a large dressing-gown of flannel, and thrust her feet into slippers. 'I will call the people up stairs, and then we will try if all can get down here.'

'No, come down at once, Emma, Stephen has gone for them.'

She *would* wait, and it was well that she did. In half the time that it would have taken to go over the stairs, they fell with a loud crash of the heavy balustrade. I thought of the back stairway, and hurried her towards it. There, too, the fire was creeping up, but more slowly. The trembling maids were coming down with Stephen at their head.

'O, Mr. Aubrey!' they exclaimed, as they saw me dimly through the blinding smoke that was now finding way to us, 'where is Mrs. Seymour?'

'Safe!' I said, 'go down instantly.' And they flew down the narrow staircase like frightened birds.

Stephen waited—to his credit be it spoken—until I had taken Emma in my arms, and descended with her. We ran round the corner of the house in time to see the door of Emma's chamber fall in, and the flames reaching to the attic. The engines had but that moment arrived, and nothing within the house could be saved. We cared not for that, so long as human life was not the sacrifice of the destroying fire.

A farmer who was going early to market, had stopped in his wagon to see the sight, and generously offered to take us to some place of shelter; so packing the whole shivering group in the hay which covered the bottom of the vehicle, I bade Stephen take them to my mother's house, while I remained to see if I could by chance recover anything from the ruins. There was nothing to be seen of any consequence, that could be rescued; and it was not long before the roof fell in. It was of no use to remain any longer, and leaving Stephen who had returned with the wagon, to take my place, I went home. My mother and Fanny had warmed and dressed the fugitives, and I found them at the breakfast-table, trying to ward off the effects of such a night's exposure by a good hot breakfast and bed for an hour or two.

Emma rose, comparatively a poor woman. Her property had consisted mainly of her expensive house and furniture, and some money which she had received the day before, and which she was to invest on the morning following the fire. It was supposed that some one who knew of her receiving this money, set fire to the house, but failed to find the booty they were in search of.

'Emma,' said I, after she had been with us a week or two, and had begun to talk of being a burden and a trouble to my mother, 'you are not tired of us, surely.'

'Not in the least, Edward, but you know I am poor now, and must look about me for some means of support. My dear old home! I can never rebuild it, and the land must pass into the hands of strangers.'

'No Emma, I shall buy it myself, and I shall build a house exactly like yours, and you shall live in it on your own terms—I shall not be a hard landlord.'

It was settled thus, and in a few months the house was rebuilt exactly as before, and Emma settled in it at a merely nominal rent. Her plan was to commence educating young ladies soon as possible.

'I know so many,' she said, 'who have supported themselves so respectably; and besides I believe sincerely that I have a talent for it too.'

She said this on the day in which my mother and myself had gone to take tea with her for the first time, in her new house.

'But O, Emma,' said my mother, in that pathetic, sorrowful tone, which the dear old lady is apt to use upon occasions, 'how we shall miss you!'

'We shall come here very often, Emma,' said I.

'No, I shall be engaged with pupils, too busy to see strangers.'

'What! refuse to see your landlord! I am glad the leases are not signed yet. I shall turn you out.'

Emma seemed trying that evening to appear cheerful, but she could not succeed. I waited on my mother very early home, pleading an engagement. I hurried back to Emma and walked softly into the house without her observing me. She sat just where we left her leaning her head upon her hand, and I heard her sigh. I went behind her, and put my hands upon her shoulders. She started and trembled a little, but grew calm when she saw me.

'Emma,' I said, 'I came back to ask you if you would give us your foolish plan of a school. Will you?'

She did not answer for a moment; then she asked why she should do so.

'Because it is not fitting that you should, if you can avoid it; and because there is a heart which loves you too dearly to allow you to wear yourself out in that way. Emma, my mother is longing to call you daughter; and she shall never call another woman than yourself by that name. Will you condemn me to a lonely, unloved state, or will you be my wife?'

I cannot tell you her answer, for it was broken by sobs and tears, but she did not repulse me, and I knew that I was beloved again even as I loved. And it was thus I won my early love.

Did you ever hear of the wife that wrote to her husband in California, and commenced her letter thus: "Oh, tell me not that absence conquers love! the longer you stay away, the longer you stay away, the better I like you."

'Doctor, do you think tight lacing is bad for consumption?'

'No, not

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 22.—The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived at this port early this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of the 7th inst, and nearly $400,000 in specie.

The Asia passed the steamer City of Washington Feb. 10, 300 miles west of Cape Clear, and a steamer supposed to be the Ericsson, on the 16th.

The news by this arrival is unimportant.

The Queen of England, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, says England is negotiating with the United States and Honduras, respecting Central America, and she hopes all difficulties will be removed.

A resolution had passed Parliament for a special committee to inquire into and report on the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs.

Mr. Dallas had given a banquet to Lord Napier, the new American Minister.

The fleet of steamships formerly belonging to the General Steamship Company, had been formally transferred at Southampton to the European and American Steam Navigation Company.

The British Parliament met on the 3d of February. The reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to, and presented in the usual form.

The wars with Persia and China had both been discussed, and information called for.

Earl Grey called for a dispatch written by himself when in office, prohibiting the English local authorities at Canton from taking active measures, without referring to the Home Government, which dispatch he had written after conferring with the Duke of Wellington.

An interesting discussion was had on the Hudson's Bay Company, on a motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the possessions over which that company possesses a license to trade. It was suggested by several speakers that the monopoly should be broken up, and the land thrown open to colonization.

Mr. Lane alluded to the tide of emigration now setting toward Minnesota, and said the only mode of averting a conflict between England and the United States, which might arise from American citizens overstepping the borders, and squatting on English territory, would be the annexation of the Hudson's Bay territory with Canada. Motion agreed to.

The Denmark treaty for the redemption of the Sound Dues is printed. Article 4th binds the States signing the treaty to pay Denmark 30,570,000 rix dollars, according to the quotas already agreed upon.

Naples has signed a treaty with the Argentine Republic for the reception of Neapolitan State prisoners, who are to be pardoned. This treaty, accompanied with an offer of pardon, has been communicated to all the state prisoners in the kingdom.

The steamers North American and Emeu arrived at Liverpool 6th inst.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople says Russia demands the occupation of the Persian province of Mazanderan.

The English have reconstructed the forts of Bushire, have left troops there, and marched upon Mohamore, which commands both the province of Tars and the road to Shiraz. They are also about to occupy Mahomrad, and Bender-Ali, two towns on the Persian Gulf.

The English and French troops are ordered to evacuate Greece, their demands having been fully complied with.

A commission of the three protecting powers, Russia England and France, has been appointed to investigate the condition of Greek finances.

Skeleton of a Fashionable Sermon.—The following, from the *Knickerbocker*, is a well merited burlesque in the style of discourses too common in these days from dandy graduates, anxious to show off their slight smattering of superfical learning without knowing how or when to apply it:

Text—"And he killed the fatted calf."

Introduction—Not necessary to say much about the Prodigal Son, for nearly every wealthy family has a specimen of its own, and needs no enlightenment on the subject. Divide the subject into five heads.

1st.—Speak of the calf, and inform your hearers how a calf should be fatted. Give him all the milk of two cows, except a tin cup full now and then for the baby. Here you can make some learned remarks about the milky-way, the belt of Jupiter, and Lord Ross' telescope.

2d—He killed the fatted calf, but not only the Scriptures, but Josephus and the Fishers are profoundly silent on the question how he killed it. As this was more than a thousand years before the invention of gunpowder or firearms, the presumption is that the old man didn't shoot the critter, but pitched into him with a club—for clubs are very ancient institutions.

3d—Explain why the old gentleman, instead of a calf, didn't kill a shoat—make a one-horse barbacue and have a real time of it.

4th—Inform your hearers what the word calf means when used in Greek, Latin, Choctaw or Lockjaw.

5th—Dwell pathetically upon the melancholy degeneracy of the present age, evinced by the fact that fathers now-a-days, instead of treating a run away son to "fatted calf," are pretty apt to treat him to a "hasty plate of soup," made from the hide of the calf's maternal progenitor.

Conclusion—Throw in a little geology; talk learnedly about "grapewade" and "transition conglomerate." Wind up the discourse with a most eloquent, affecting appeal to the consciences of your hearers on the Durham breed of cattle

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English Love of Wealth.—There is no country in which so absolute an homage is paid to wealth. In America there is a touch of shame when a man exhibits the evidence of large property, as if, after all, it needed apology. But the Englishman has pure pride in his wealth, and esteems it a final certificate. A course logic rules throughout all English souls; if you have merit, can you not show it by your good clothes, and coach, and horses? How can a man be a gentleman without a pipe of wine? Haydon says, "There is a mixture of religion in it. They are under the Jewish law, and read with sonorous emphasis that their days shall be long in the land, they shall have sons and daughters, flocks and herds, wine and oil. In exact proportion is the reproach of poverty. They do not wish to be represented except by opulent men. An Englishman who has lost his fortune, is said to have died of a broken heart. The last term of insult is a "beggar." Nelson said, "the want of money is a crime which I can never get over." Sydney Smith said, "Poverty is infamous in England."—*Emerson.*

Brutality at Sea.—The deposition of Thomas Campbell, a sailor, has been taken at Brooklyn, where he is lying dangerously ill from brutal and inhuman treatment on board the Liverpool packet ship Ellen Austin, Capt. Garrick, on her outward trip in November last. Campbell says that for a trifling offence he was called into the cabin, where he was knocked down by the captain with a heavy wire rope, the mate at the same time throwing a shawl over his head to prevent his making any outcries. Not satisfied with this brutality, the captain set on him two large and ferocious dogs, who tore and mutilated his legs. Campbell was one of the number on board of the Three Bells, and assisted in rescuing the soldiers from the wreck of the San Francisco, for which he received a medal from the merchants of New York.

The Christian Religion.—The will of the late Hon. John M. Clayton of Delaware, has been published. The first clause of it is as follows:

"First—I leave to my friends and relatives, as well as to all others, who may think my opinion of any value, this testimonial, that the religion taught in the New Testament is the best that has been offered for our adoption, both for this world and for that which is to come, and that Jesus Christ was the true Messiah, and will remain forever the Redeemer and Savior of fallen man. Let my humble testimony stand in favor of the christian religion—I am deeply, thoroughly convinced of its truth."

Fatal Accident at Kenduskeag.—We learn from the Bangor Journal that on the evening of Thursday last, Mr. Lora B. Milliken, a highly respectable citizen of Levant, was found near Kenduskeag, lying dead under the runner of his two-horse sled, with the reins about his arm and his neck broken. He had a spirited pair of horses, and it is supposed that in an attempt to hold them in, he was tripped and thrown under the runner, which brought the team to a stand. The sled was light, and he was on his return home.

Lemon juice is relied on by the physicians in London for curing rheumatism. Three table spoonsfull per day is a dose for a man.

The Rockland Gazette,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 26, 1857.

The Shire Town Matter Again.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Legislature have voted an order of notice on the petition of our City Council for having Rockland established a half-shire town,—and that the 14th of March is the day fixed for a hearing on the matter before the Legislature.

All of our citizens as well as those of other towns interested in this matter, will see at once that the petitions which have been presented to the Legislature will be of no avail unless they are *followed up*, and the claims of the petitioners fairly and fully stated at the hearing.

In other words a strong delegation from Rockland and other towns interested, must be at the Capital on the 14th of March; they must go prepared to make out their case, and they must show what is really the fact, that there is a *great necessity* for the change which we are asking for.

Let all then, remember this, and be *ready*.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

Liquidating Quartz.

Doubtless many of our readers have already seen and read the very extraordinary advertisement of Dr. Hardinge of New York. He proposes to *liquidate quartz rock* in very large quantities, by a very ingenious set of machinery, by which all the gold (if the rock contains any) will be precipitated, and the liquid turned back into solid rock again for building purposes. The liquid (liquor silicii) is said to be as clean and limpid as *Spring water*, capable of being put up in cans and hogsheads to be shipped to any distances, and then moulded into any desired shape for building materials. The mass thus formed by again solidifying the liquid is said to *beautiful beyond description*, and as cheap for building purposes as common brick. The walls of buildings are composed of blocks of this clear rock and cemented together by the liquid, forming one beautiful and solid wall, and in addition to this the liquid can be artificially colored to imitate almost exactly all the *precious stones*.

If this alleged discovery proves to be anything like what Dr. Hardinge anticipates, it will entirely revolutionize the world in reference to materials for every description of building, sidewalks, and indeed structures of all descriptions in which wood and brick are now generally used. The New York *Tribune* in an editorial on the Dr's statement says:

Perhaps a more extraordinary advertisement never appeared in any journal than that occupying a large portion of our eighth page this morning, in which Dr. Benjamin Hardinge conspicuously announces his alleged great discovery for the liquidation of quartz rock; the extraction of the last particle of gold or other precious metal which that rock may contain; and for the holding of that hitherto solid rock in the form of a liquid in casks and hogsheads ready to be turned back into rock again as it is needed, thus affording a new material for building cheaper than brick and beautiful as precious stones.—Such are some of the features of this surprising announcement, which as our readers will not fail to notice, is fortified by the certificates of respectable chemists and metallurgists. For our part, we confess that we have perused these statements with emotions of wonder; and we frankly declare our opinion that if the allegations and promises now brought forward shall be fully sustained by the future experience of the world, even the enthusiastic eloquence with which Dr. Hardinge himself now contemplates his discovery will seem pale and feeble beside the universal applause and honor with which humanity will therefore regard not only the thing itself but its immortal author.

On this head, of course, we do not regard ourselves as competent to judge, nor do we presume to express any conclusion either one way or the other. Dr. Hardinge may be mistaken as to the value of his process, or he may not.—All that we desire now to say is, that it is published on his own responsibility, and not on ours. There is one thing, however, which leads us to place confidence in his view of the case; and that is the intelligence displayed in respect of the medium and the manner of bringing the matter to the notice of the public."

Rev. Mr. Skinner's Lecture.

Rev. J. O. Skinner delivered a lecture on "Common Schools," at the Congregational Church on Friday evening last. The house was filled and the lecture gave great satisfaction. One would suppose the subject of the lecture to be a very dry one, as indeed it is, but Mr. Skinner treated it in such a manner as to interest all who heard him. The lecture will have a good influence, it is to be hoped, in increasing the interest in our city on the subject of *our* schools and education generally.

The Mozart Musical Association were present and discoursed some excellent music. Rev. Mr. Wallace of this city was announced as the next lecturer before the Lyceum.

Peterson's Magazine.—Many regard this as the best ladies' magazine published. We are willing to admit that in our opinion there is no better one, and none more popular with the ladies. Its engravings are very fine, as for instance that of "Moses in the Bulrushes" in the March number; and its fashion plates, patterns for crotchet, needlework, etc., are such as to make Peterson a desirable monthly visitor in the family. A quantity of good reading matter is contained in every number. The March number may be found at Spear's.

Postponed.—We are requested to state that the concert of the Rockland Band announced for this evening, is postponed a few days on account of the temporary absence of the Director. Perhaps we shall have it next week.

Fair.—A Fair will be held at Phœnix Hall on Tuesday Evening next under direction of the ladies connected with the First Baptist Society. The admission fee will be 25 cents—refreshments extra.

Extensive preparations have been making for this Fair which will undoubtedly be well attended. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock.

The ladies of the Methodist Society will also hold a Fair on Thursday of the same week, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to a most worthy object, the payment of debts.—See advertisement.

☞ At the Republican Caucus held at the Farwell School House last Saturday Evening, Charles Crockett, Esq., was nominated for Mayor for the ensuing year and Rev. S. C. Fessenden for Judge of the Municipal Court for the next four years.

☞ We invite particular attention to the advertisement of Wilson & Case. Their stock of dry goods will be sold on such terms as to be most satisfactory to purchasers, and whoever may succeed Messrs. Wilson & Case at their present stand will find it one of the most central and desirable in this city.

☞ Dr. Dakin is giving a series of interesting lectures at Beethoven Hall. He will lecture next Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Subject, "The Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Spiritual Condition of Man."

Oysters. The New York papers say the Oyster trade is flourishing again, the boats having been relieved from the ice, and the supply very large.

Speaking of oysters reminds us that our keg is empty, and, also, that we owe it to the dealers in Portland "to keep it before the people" that there is where the want may be supplied, and to assure those who have to feel far down in the pocket for the price of a dinner, that, at present prices, *oysters* are a *cheap* luxury. Send your orders to Freeman and Atwood, 305 Congress-st., Portland.

☞ The Concert of the Juvenile Singing School of Thomaston, given under the direction of Mr. Aldert Smith, their teacher, at Beethoven Hall last Saturday evening, was a very fine affair. The good singing of the juveniles was both creditable to themselves and to their talented teacher under whose careful training they have evinced so great proficiency.

☞ We are under great obligations to Hon. E. Knowlton for the first vol. of the "Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations," a large and well printed bound document of upwards of 800 pages, containing a great amount of very valuable information. It reached us by last Friday's mail.

☞ The friends of Mr. John Collins, for many years the popular and talented leader of our Band, will give him a complimentary Ball on the 4th of March, at Phœnix Hall. A just tribute of respect to Mr. Collins. See advertisement.

☞ The Spring Private Schools are about commencing. See advertisements.

Fire at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Feb. 23. The Arey Block, together with Messrs. Benj. Hewey and Job Lord's buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The occupants were, Otis Kaler & Co., loss $5000; Jos. Clark, $2500; Benj. Hewey, $2000; Job Lord, about $3000; partially insured; G. E. Starbird, $500, uninsured. Arey Block was valued at $4000.

☞ So enthusiastic are some of the ship builders on the seaboard of Massachusetts, concerning the celebrated *Burden's Pressed Boat, Ship, Brad & Countersunk Railroad Spikes*, that they are expressing their admiration in letters to the Newspapers. We have examined the article and have never seen a finer quality of iron than they are made of. They are sold by Blodget, Brown & Co., 80 & 82 Pearl St. Boston.

☞ We invite our readers to the perusal of Dr. Ayer's advertisements which appear in the columns of our paper. They deserve attention as treating of what interests us all, and from a source which all have long respected. The Doctor is well known as one of the leading Chemists of this country, who devotes his great acquirements to the discovery and manufacture of remedies for popular use. The unparalelled success which has followed his labors is too well known in this community to need any elucidation from our pen.—*Washington Co. Observer.*

Remarkable Incidents in the life of Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Pastor of Payson Church, South Boston. With a Portrait. Compiled. Published and sold by himself. Boston 1857.

The above work neatly printed, and containing a history of the unfortunate case which transpired some years since, in which the author of the work feels greatly aggrieved. The recent case of a similar character which has occurred in Boston, has awakened a new interest in the work, and may serve as a beacon to warn the public against judging too hastily in such matters.

Olmsted's Texas Journey—We have just perused with more than ordinary interest a recent New York publication bearing the above title. It is a vivid, and we have no doubt truthful description of the author's journey through the South-Western States and Texas. No person who has the least taste for adventure or a love for frontier and prairie descriptions, can fail to find himself most intensely interested in the perusal of Mr. Olmsted's work, written as it is in a beautiful and pleasing style. It may be found where all other new publications can, at Spear's Bookstore.

The Trial of George Knight.—The trial of George Knight, at Auburn, continues to attract considerable attention in that section of the State. The enterprising Lewiston Falls *Journal*, which issues daily during the progress of the trial, full and accurate reports of the testimony, says it is the absorbing topic of discussion there, that the town is full of visitors, and the court room constantly crowded. The testimony thus far elicited tends to show the correctness of the theory of the government in relation to the death of Mrs Knight. The theory is stated by the Bangor *Whig* as follows:

"On the afternoon of the 6th of October, the defendant announced his intention of going that evening to a neighbor's for some shingles, and thence to Gray. About seven in the evening he left home with his oxen and cart for them; returned part way homeward, which he must necessarily do to get into the road to Gray; drove his team into a by-place unhitched them from the tongue and fastened them to the wheel; then returned between eleven and twelve, and with a knife previously sharpened for the purpose, went into the room where his wife usually slept, but not finding her there went into the bed-room occupied by her mother, an aged woman and very deaf; found his wife on the front side and there gave her the mortal wound; then passed from the bed room across the entry by a window into the parlor; in consequence of the parlor door being locked, he removed the front window and made his exit, leaving marks of blood in various places, returned to where his team was and went on to Gray, where he arrived in the morning. The alleged motive for the act was a desire to get rid of a sick wife more than twenty years his senior, and marry again."

Seventy or eighty witnessess have been called by the Government, and judging by the progress thus far made, the trial promises to last till summer. On Friday, Judge Rice, who presides, made known an attempt to influence a juror. Severe penalties were threatened upon its repetition.

Kansas.—The Kansas correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writing from Fort Leavenworth, says:

"The contrast between September last and this month is more evident in political matters, if possible, than in the material prosperity of Kansas. Then Geary assumed office, and considerable doubt existed as to his policy. The pro-slavery gag was in full and effective force, and the prospect of the free State party, as indeed the prospect of every individual not wholly committed to "border ruffianism," was gloomy. Now all is changed. I can converse freely, and give my candid opinion to an ultra of either party without fear of molestation. Freedom for Kansas seems generally conceded, not only here but in the head-quarters of "border ruffianism;" even in Weston, Westport and Platte City, Mo. The leaders will acknowledge it, and the people will secure it. Geary's course here is generally approved. He seems to use his endeavors to give justice to all, and he will be sustained at home. One or two ambitious South Carolinians have endeavored to get up indignation meetings to howl him down in the upper counties, but they have proved ridiculous failures. All is quiet and peaceful now, and it is generally supposed this will continue."

The Bond Street Tragedy.—We copy the following from the New York *Herald* of Thursday:

"The proceedings before the Grand Jury in the Burdell murder case are, of course, kept a profound secret, but still enough has leaked out to show that the testimony adduced on Wednesday was unusually interesting, and develops several new facts from witnesses who feared to appear before the Coroner, as they apprehended an imprisonment if they volunteered their evidence. Two of the best trained policemen at the Chief's office have been deputized to hunt up facts that have a bearing on this mysterious case, and they have been enabled to furnish several important witnesses to the Grand Jury, and besides have discovered a number of circumstances that develop an entirely new and startling theory of the murder, and puts a different phase on the whole matter.

Dr. John W. Francis was examined before the Grand Jury on Wednesday, and his testimony went to show that the first stabs inflicted on the body of Dr. Burdell must have been given by a person thoroughly conversant with the anatomy of the human frame, and who knew where to strike to inflict the most injury. He thought it must have been the work of a man educated as a physician, or at least of one whose knowledge of the vital parts was quite as accurate. This is somewhat in conflict with the generally received impression that the murder was committed by a female.

Among the witnesses before the jury was a private watchman, who testified that he shook hands with Dr. Burdell a 10 1-2 o'clock on the night of the murder, at the corner of Broadway and Bond street. His testimony, all of which we cannot publish, will have a most important bearing on the case. Another witness, living at No. 30 Bond street, immediately opposite the scene of the tragedy, testified that he saw a strong light in the opposite window at a quarter to 11 o'clock, and also smelt the odor of burning clothes about midnight. The evidence of this witness would go to show that the murderer must have been concealed in the front room, an hypothesis confirmed by the situation of the body when Snodgrass opened the door on the morning after the murder.

The police are on the track of another party who is suspected of being the perpetrator of the deed; but as it might defeat the ends of justice, we refrain from publishing the facts until the evidence is sufficiently strong to arrest the suspected person."

New York, Feb. 20. Dr. E. U. Spicer, the business partner of Dr. Burdell, to day made an affidavit, in which, among other things, bearing favorably towards Mrs. Cunningham, he swears that Dr. Burdell acknowledged to him in a letter that he was married to Mrs. Cunningham. Dr. Spicer was in attendance on the Jury of Inquest, but the Coroner refused to examine him.

New York, Feb. 21.

The Grand Jury have found true bills against Mrs. Cunningham and Mr Eckel, for the murder of Doctor Burdell. Snodgrass is held to bail as a witness.

Washington Matters.

(Correspondence Courier & Enquirer.) *Washington, Friday night.*—The Senate yesterday resumed the consideration of the Central American Treaty. A motion of indefinite postponement failed by a vote of 19 to 36. General Cass advocated concession to England, and a general conservative and peace policy. His speech was warmly applauded by the Republican Senators. It is understood the treaty is simply laid aside till after the 4th of March.

An executive communication was received from the President, covering Lieut. C. St. George Cook's account of his fight with the Bois Brule band of Sioux Indians, in which were killed 75 Indians, 43 prisoners taken, and 14 mules and ponies captured. Capt. Howe's Co. G, 4th Artillery, Capt. Heath's Co. E, 10th Infantry, and the 2 Dragoons, were engaged in the fight.

Washington, Feb. 21.

The President has approved the bill to increase the pay of the officers of the army.

The Post Office bill which passed the House to day appropriates upwards of $16,000,000 for operations in the inland service next year.

The expenses of the Corruption Investigating Committee are estimated at nearly $9000.

Washington, Feb. 23.

The Union to-day has an article relative to the Central American question, which occasioned considerable excitement in Washington. It denounces strongly all partnership or cooperation with Great Britian in relation to Central America—declares that the right of England to interfere in the affairs of those States, is based upon sheer usurpation—that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been the source of all the accumulating difficulties in that quarter, and under the entanglements created by it, England is pursuing an insidious policy, to the success of which Walker is now almost the only obstacle. That the policy of Great Britian, though not amounting to actual war, is directly hostile to the interests of the U S, and is more insidious and insulting from being coupled with professions of friendship, and that open war is better than this secret hostility, and the duty of a decisive stand on our part should be enforced.

Mr. Appleton being in Washington, it is surmised that the article may forshadow the policy of the new administration.

The President has approved the coinage bill.

Mercantile Integrity.—The *Traveller* relates the following instance of mercantile integrity:

"Thirty years ago, Deacon Thomas Tarbell, a merchant in Boston, failed in business, and his creditors, satisfied of his good faith, accepted what he could pay them, and gave him at once and willingly a full discharge. Time went on, and the merchant, though struggling with other misfortunes, yet left at the time of his decease, three years since, a handsome property, a life estate which was bequeathed to his widow and at her death it was directed to be paid over to his old creditors or their heirs, so that the deficiency in the payment of their claims, and interest on the same, should be fully settled. The executors have this week fulfilled their trust by paying out the funds, and have sufficient left from the estate to pay off all these old cancelled debts, and have several thousand dollars remaining.

Colonel Train's Failure. The failure of this gentleman excites universal sympathy in mercantile circles. Considerable interest is, of course, manifested among the purchasers of small bills of exchange sold to emigrants for remittance abroad. It is well known that the firm of E. Train & Co. have sold no sight bills since the last of December, when the copartnership terminated. We are informed that all bills drawn during the year 1856 have been paid *or provided for.*

The foreign exchange sold by Messrs. Thayer & Warren since the first of January, will of course be paid, as that firm are not implicated in the suspension of Col. Train. The exchange and passage business of the new firm will be continued, we hear, without interruption.—*Boston Transcript, Feb. 20.*

Rev. Mr. Kalloch.—The Boston Chronicle of yesterday says that the trial of Mr. Kalloch will not probably occur for two or three weeks to come. It may be deferred until another term of the Court. That paper says it is stated that Mr. Kalloch could not have a fair trial at Cambridge, the very place where it is charged he committed the act. It is also stated that some of the jurymen board at the Lechmere House, and that the proprietors of that house have been very busy in exhibiting the premises and retailing the details of the alleged offense. If this is true, it is not at all improbable that some of the jurymen have already formed opinions in the case, and this would be a sufficient cause for postponing it to another term of the court.—*Portland Argus.*

Swindler Arrested.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 21.

Cyrus F. True was arrested at Plainesvill this P. M., for swindling the Geauga Bank. He has been doing an extensive business in the West and South West, by disposing of drafts purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Breck, of Rochester, on a house in New York.

He was arrested by Mr. Gallaghan, of Cleveland, yesterday, for account of the Cleveland Bank, but effected a compromise, when he was liberated.—He has raised in his operations all over the country from $200,000 to $500,000.

There is a man in Cincinnati in possession of powerful memory. He's employed by the Humane Society to "remember the poor."

FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Steamship Tennessee.

WALKER STILL IN THE FIELD.

New York, Feb. 21. The steamer Tennessee arrived here at seven o'clock this evening, from Aspinwall via San Juan and Key West, with three hundred and fifty passengers, and $30,000 in specie. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 10th.

The Tennessee left before the Texas, already arrived at New Orleans, and before the result of Col. Lockridge's expedition was known.—Col. Titus, with his recruits, went up the river with Lockridge, and took a position opposite the enemy. At Seripagui, Col Lockridge had made all his arrangements, and the attack was to be made on the day the Tennessee left.

Lockridge's force is stated to have been five hundred and fifty men; that of the Costa Ricans three hundred. The affairs at Rivas and at St. George, between Henningsen's command and the Costa Ricans differs from the account brought by the Texas. In the fight near Rivas, Capt. Phinney was killed and the Americans suffered other losses, but it does not appear which party was victorious. Henningsen's attack on St. George was made with 400 men, the enemy having, as it is stated, fifteen hundred. After several hours fighting, Henningsen retired, with inconsiderable loss, excepting that several of his officers were mortally wounded, including Colonel Jacques and Major Dusenberry.

The Costa Rican loss was supposed to be great. Gen. Besquet was killed. At last accounts the Nicaraguans had drawn off from the allies and were in the vicinity of Granada, where they were awaiting the arrival of ammunition from Greytown.

At last accounts from Walker, February 3, he was at San Juan del Sud, with three hundred men. He had established his head quarters at Rivas, and was concentrating all his force there, amounting to eight hundred men.

A Heroine of the Sea.—Among the passengers who arrived at New York last week on board the George Law, were Capt. Joshua P. Patten, late of the ship "Neptune's Car," and his wife, Mrs. Mary A. Patten. It will be remembered by many of our readers that Capt. Patten, while on the voyage from New York to San Francisco, was taken sick of brain fever, and that his wife, who had been his companion during a previous voyage round the world—assumed the command of the vessel, and took it into San Francisco, arriving but a few days behind other vessels which started in her company, and with the cargo in excellent condition. This heroic conduct of a young wife has received the high award of praise which is its just due. The difficulties which she had to encounter were increased by the fact that the first mate was found by Capt. Patten to be unfit for the position, and had been deposed. She also had to act as nurse and physician for her sick husband, and despite her exertions, his disease settled into a congestion of the brain, accompanied by delirium and blindness. The rough sailors all obeyed the "little woman," as they called her, and despite the unmanly conduct of the first mate, the ship arrived safe at San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten were sent home by the Masons of San Francisco, and they are now in New York, in destitute circumstances, the husband still sick and expected to survive but a short time. The Board of Underwriters of that city, however, immediately on the case coming to their knowledge, have awarded Mrs. Patten the sum of $1000 as a temporary relief, and it is understood that some further appropriation will be made for their relief, and that the owners of the ship and the merchants of New York propose to take some further notice of the case.

They left for Boston yesterday, by the Bay State, accompanied by Captain John H. Nickerson, and Mr. John Sullivan, one of the clerks of Foster & Nickerson's house. During the effort to remove him to the boat, he suffered several convulsions, and Dr. Harris considered it doubtful if he reaches his destination alive.—Several friends were present to see them off.—The insurance offices interested in the Neptune's Car, voted a donation of $1000, and a complimentary letter to Mrs. Patten. Mr. John G. Tappan urged making it $5000, which would have been a respectable sum for the service rendered by this heroic woman, but the serious losses the insurers have suffered of late, makes them poor.

Several prominent merchants have intimated to Messrs. Foster & Nickerson their intention to make some suitable testimonial to Mrs. Patten, on their private account. We trust the opportunity will not be lost.

Mrs. Patten is a native of East Boston, is but 20 years of age, and has been married four years.—*Boston Journal.*

A Freeman Condemned to Slavery.—In the month of November, 1855, Anthony Adams of Port Jervis, N. Y., shipped as a sailor on board a schooner bound from New York to Plymouth, N. C. Arriving there he was taken sick and thrown into a hospital, where he remained several months without money or friends. Soon after his recovery he was arrested and thrown into prison under the law which forbids free colored people coming to *reside* in the State.—The chivalric State of North Carolina, after keeping the unfortunate man in prison several months longer, was on the point of selling him into perpetual slavery to liquidate his fines and jail fees. Fortunately his neighbors at Port Jervis heard of his sufferings and took immediate and praiseworthy measures for his relief. One of them, Mr. James Bennett, applied to Gov. Clark for his assistance in releasing a citizen of New York from this unjust bondage. The Governor replied that he knew of no law authorizing him to send relief!

Mr. Bennett himself proceeded to Edenton, N. C., where Adams was confined, armed with the requisite papers to prove his identity and his freedom. After a thousand vexations and lawless delays he succeeded in restoring Adams to his liberty, and started with him to New York. Here again their vexations commenced anew. At Portsmouth, Va., at Washington, and at Baltimore, they were compelled to find *resident* testimony that Adams was a freeman. It was only by the most untiring exertions of Mr. Bennett that he and his companion escaped at all from the tyrannical espionage of slave laws. We have condensed these facts from a very full account contained in the Tribune.

A Counterblast against Crinoline.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"*The Empress Eugenie made her appearance last week without any crinoline or hoops*, and looking the better for it. Feminine diplomatists predict now a speedy fall of hoops, though it is not yet certain whether even a French Empress may be able to succeed with such a coup d'etat, and to overturn an ugly fashion by her sovereign will. Louis Napoleon, who was always opposed to the crinoline, has made up his mind to crush it, and, flushed with success in the diplomatic line does not doubt that his endeavors will triumph."

The same writer, in another letter, says "we are told 'on good authority' that it is seriously designed to abandon the 'hoops' and the small bonnet, in the circles which 'give the tone' to English fashion."

The Mrs. Bates, "garrotted" in the New York hotel, was a sister to Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston. Her "jewelry" and "laces" are said to be of great value,—and the robber, when he risked so much to rob her trunks, in all probability had previously had his eye on their value.

The Belfast *Journal* says—it is stated that Mrs. Gardner who is supposed to have poisoned her husband at Hingham is a native of Islesboro, and formerly worked in a tailoring establishment at this place.

Fire at Lewiston.—The building attached to the machine shop of the Lewiston Iron Works was destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with the machinery, engine and tools. The building was occupied by Messrs. Reynolds, Stermitz & Co. The origin of the fire is not known. Loss estimated at from $8000 to $9000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Fanny Kemble stopped at the Walker House, Milwaukee, one week, and received the following bill, which she paid and published:—

To one week's board and room, self and maid, $2,50 and 2,00,	$31,50
Telegraph 40c., stamps 35c., bar* 25 c., use of piano 10.00	11,00
Fires 7,00, extra parlor 42,00,	49,00
	$91,00

*Three lemons.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Feb. 24.

The screw steamer Indian, Capt. Jones, from Liverpool 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having made the passage in less than 13 days.

The Indian has a full cargo and brings about 40 passengers.

The steamer America from Boston, was signalized off Point Lynas, on the morning the Indian left Liverpool.

We are indebted to the Purser for Liverpool papers of the 11th, and London papers of the 10th.

The news is unimportant.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post (government organ) says: The emperor of Austria has decided on granting a general amnesty to all political offenders in the empire. It is said that the emperor of Russia will do the same with regard to his exiled Polish subjects.

The Russian amnesty will take place about the time emperor Alexander visits Paris, in May or June next.

The relations between Austria and Prussia are anything but improving, and the same may be said of Austria and France.

From Utah.—A Salt Lake city letter of Dec. 4, announces the death of Jedediah M. Grant, Second Counsellor of Brigham Young, and Mayor of the city. He was a native of New Hampshire, and was about forty years of age at his death. He leaves seven disconsolate widows, and several children—four of the latter being under eight weeks of age.

Another of the band cart trains had just arrived, in a condition which beggars description. Of the 500 who started, one-fourth died on the way, and more than one hundred of the remainder have lost their hands or feet by the severe cold in the mountains. The whole would have perished but for aid sent them from Salt Lake.

A reformation, as it is called, had been going on among the Mormons for some weeks. The wickedness of the people had become so notorious, that the leaders began to see that their system was in danger. They accordingly called upon the people to repent, be baptized and renew their covenants. Men were appointed to visit every house, and obtain written answers, under oath, to a series of questions. These examinations revealed such an amount of wickedness that the movement was suspended, and a more private and less authentic method of confession was adopted.

Arraignment of McGee and Cater, the Murderers.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, James McGee and Charles L. Cater *alias* Decatur, the convict murderers, were placed at the dock, and separately arraigned. McGee was arraigned on an indictment charging him with the willful murder of the Deputy Warden of the State Prison—Galen C. Walker—on the 14th day of December last, and pleaded "not guilty." The Court, Judge Merrick, asked McGee if he had any counsel, to which McGee replied—"No! I don't wish for any."

Cater was then arraigned on an indictment charging him with the willful murder of the Warden of the State Prison—Solon H. Tenney—on the 28th day of December last, and pleaded "not guilty." In reply to the inquiry if he had any counsel, Cater said, "I have got none; I intend to plead my own case."

The Court informed the two criminals that in due time counsel would be appointed to defend them at their trial, and that proper notice would be given them of the day which would be assigned for their trial.

The hand-cuffs were then replaced on the wrists of the wretched murderers, and they were removed to the Jail.

In this connection it may be stated that when Cater was brought before the Municipal Court a few days since, and notified that an indictment had been returned against him, he expressed much surprise that no more persons were present to see him, and after his return to jail he said there would be more people to see him arraigned, unless the press was muzzled. Very few persons were present at his arraignment this morning.

It is understood that the trials of McGee and Cater will not take place before June next, if they do as early as that month.

Kansas.—A company was organized at Saco, Wednesday last, for the purpose of locating and settling a town in Kansas, to be known as the Saco Kansas Association. The following officers were chosen:

J. R. Deering, Saco, President;
W. G Sargent, Rockland, Vice President;
E. N. Morrill, Westbrook, Sec. and Treas.
Sam'l Fessenden, Esq, Portland, } Corresponding Secries.
Moses Emery, Esq., Saco, }
J. R. Deering, William G. Sargent, Sumner C. Shaw, and Edmund N. Morrill, were chosen a committee to select a site and locate a town.

Persons who wish to emigrate to Kansas, would do well to join this company, and thus secure all the advantages of a colony. For particulars, apply to any of the officers.

Terrible Famine in Norway—Hundreds Dying Daily.—The English papers say that owing to the failure of their crops the inhabitants of Lapland and Finmark, bordering on the North Cape of Norway, are in a state of dreadful misery. Hundreds are dying daily of starvation, and the living are compelled to subsist as they best can on the bark of trees ground and cooked with oats. In order to alleviate these sufferings, charitable committees have been organized on the opposite coasts of the Gulf of Bothnia, to collect contributions in kind, such as corn, flour, vegetables, and spirits, which will be conveyed to them across the ice in sledges. As an addition to the sufferings of these poor creatures, the cold is of a severity rarely experienced even in these ice bound countries.

Senator Sumner.

Boston, Feb. 23.

Hon. Charles Sumner left this afternoon for Washington. He will resume his seat in the Senate until the close of the present session, and then proceed on his contemplated visit to Europe, having secured a passage in the steamer Fulton, which leaves New York on the 7th of March.

Death of Dr. Kane Confirmed.

Boston. Feb. 23.

A despatch from New Orleans announces the death of Dr. Kane on the 16th inst., at Havana.

The Wisconsin Personal Liberty Bill.—The Personal Liberty Bill which has passed the Wisconsin Legislature directs trial by jury to be provided for persons claimed as slaves, punishes false and malicious arrests of persons as fugitive slaves with $1000 fine, and gives power to county courts to grant writs of habeas corpus.

A dispatch from Chicago says that the Legislature of Wisconsin will appropriate twenty thousand dollars for the aid and protection of the free settlers of Kansas, probably unconditional.

Accident.—Hon. Aaron Hayden, was thrown from his sleigh in Eastport, on Sunday the 15th, and had his shoulder dislocated. Some part of the harness broke, causing the horse to become unmanageable. Mrs. Hayden was also thrown from the sleigh, but was unhurt.

The New York Herald boasts that it sold on Sunday 85,680 copies for $1275 cash, and that during last week it used one ton of ink and thirteen tons of paper; yet nobody imagined that the Herald procured the Bond street murder for the purpose of increasing its circulation.

A Friend in Need, is the Balsam of Wild Cherry to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. Wistar famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known.

Restoration of Judge Davis.—The Bill relating to the Supreme Judicial Court, adding an 8th Judge, passed the House by a vote of 106 to 22, and was approved by the Governor. Gov. Hamlin thereupon nominated Woodbury Davis to fill the office thus created.

Dangerous Counterfeits.—We have seen a counterfeit $5 bill of the Pittsfield Bank, Mass., which is so like the original, that one of them was taken at the Suffolk Bank without being detected. Look out for them. The counterfeiter has been arrested and sent to the Penitentiary for 5 years.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Hallowell presented the petision of Phillis Russell of Deer Isle, for con

THE COLD OF SPACE.—The following facts are furnished by a correspondent of the *Scientific American*:

"For every mile that we leave the surface of our earth the temperature falls five degrees.—At forty-five miles distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed in the Arctic Circle is from 40 to 60 degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature carbonic acid gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red-hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn.

Quicksilver or mercury freezes at 40 deg. below zero; that is 72 deg. below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons, however, would melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space.—The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be in reality, "as hard as rock;" pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal. Hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odors of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume.—These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold."

Four convicts slipped away from Sing Sing Prison yard on Wednesday night, and under cover of the dense fog escaped over the ice, or under it, for it is not certain whether they are dead or alive. Two of the keepers who gave chase to them, fell in and missed a drowning very narrowly.

To the Old and Young.

Read the advertisement of PROF WOOD' HAIR RESTORATIVE in another column. "It will do all that it professes to do," says the Editor of the Erie Observer, "or our eyes have deceived us in looking at the heads of some of our acquaintances." No one, old or young, who admires flowing locks or waving curls, should fail to read. 3m6

OPINIONS OF THE CLERGY.—VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM for Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

The late REV. DR. LEONARD WOODS, Andover, Mass., writes—"From a long use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in my family circle, and in some instances among theological students, I have been led to regard it as a safe and efficacious medicide."

REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER, Boston, says—"I have used the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam myself, with benefit, in Catarrhal Coughs and Colds, and have known it to be used with good effect in the early stages of Pulmonary Affections, in families around me." Reed, Cutler & Co., Druggists, Boston, sole proprietors. Take no other, as there are many imitations. Price 50c and $1. 5eow

W. G. FRYE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ROCKLAND,

LINCOLN COUNTY, ME.

OFFICE,—Wilson & White's Block.

☞ Particular attention given to the drawing of **Instruments**, and to the **Collecting of Demands.**

August 17, 1855. 3tf

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth as slalnless? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of "Balm" on your tooth brush and wash the teeth night and morning.—A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS."—It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty cents. Beware of counterfeits. None genuine unless signed by W. P. FETRIDGE & CO. Franklin Square, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.
Sept. 25, 1856. 6m39

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases: for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Chills and Fever Burns, Sore Throat and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world.—Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are in circulars in the hands of Agents.
May, 15, 1856. 20ly

WIGGIN'S

NEUROPATHIC FLUID,

FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp, Toothache, Ague in the Face, Cholic, Cholera, all Internal Pains of the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Back, Side and Limbs, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Cold Feet, Sprains, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

The subscriber having discovered and thoroughly tested a purely vegetable and almost specific remedy for a large class of painful maladies, hereby invites the afflicted to test for themselves the merits of his invaluable preparation.

For all the complaints in which this compound is recommended, it is confidently believed the public will find no superior.

The Neuropathic Fluid produces its almost Magical effects by its combined Stimulant, Laxative-Tonic and Anti-Spasmodic powers, chiefly directed to the Nervous system, and is warranted free from all narcotic, acrid, or other deleterious properties.

As the proprietor wishes to bestow no false encomiums upon his discovery, he will refund the money paid for the medicine in any case of failure where it has received a fair trial.

Prepared only by N. WIGGIN, and for sale by C. P. FESSENDEN, No. 5, Kimball Block.
J. H. ESTABROOK, Jr., Agent for Camden.
Rockland, May 21, 1856. 21tf

N O T I C E.

The subscriber would inform those who are contemplating having

P O R T R A I T S,

of themselves or friends, that he will execute them, at the present time, in

Colored Crayon, or Oil,

upon the most reasonable terms, and in a style of great perfection and elegance. Those who have

Daguerreotypes of departed friends

and wish to have their images restored to the SIZE, COLOR and REALITY OF LIFE would do well to embrace this opportunity, and engage the subscriber, as he warrants satisfaction or no pay.

He may be found on Granite Street, first House west from Union Street.

Old Paintings, Retouched and Restored.

G. F. FLING.
Rockland, Jan. 6, 1856. 2tf

Rats, Rats, Rats.

They pollute your food:
They devour your substance:
They leave you by night,
and impoverish you by day:

Why will you suffer all this,

When a 25 cent box of

PARSON & CO.'S

RAT EXTERMINATOR

Will insure permanent relief

IT ACTS UPON RATS LIKE A TERROR:

They cannot stay and breath where it is,

And they never return to the place where it has been used.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.
C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 6tf

Dr. Marshall's Snuff.

Is recommended by the Best Physicians

throughout the country, and

USED WITH GREAT SUCCESS

FOR THE CURE OF

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.
C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 6tf

ONE HUNDRED GROSS

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP.

For sale by

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.

C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally, 6tf

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

OF AN OLD NURSE.

Let no wife or mother neglect to read the advertisement in another column of this paper. It is highly important.
May 15, 1856. 20ly

Select School.

MRS. R. S. MAYHEW will open a select school in

PINE GROVE SCHOOL-HOUSE,

commencing MARCH 16, to continue eight weeks.

TUITION.—For the term, **$1,50.**
Less than the term, **25 cts. per week.**

Rockland, Feb. 11, 1857. 3w7

G O O D N E W S

FOR THE AEFLICTED.

Of all the pains since man was cursed,
I mean of body not the mental,
To name the worst among the worst,
The dental sure is transcendental.

I can sympathize with all who have been so unfortunate as to find it necessary to take a last and parting interview with an old Friend and Grinder. It is truly an affecting scene. And in order to avoid the recurrence of such scenes as much as possible, I have, by the daily solicitations of my friends and patrons, been induced to put up into convenient form, and offer for sale a Tooth Elixir, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for (what the Poet Burns calls the Hell of all diseases) the Toothache, in all cases where ulceration has not already taken place.

It is the same Toothache remedy that I have used in my practice for many years, and all in whose mouths I have used it can testify to its merits.

I now put it into the market with proper directions, (which must be followed in order to insure success) so that all both far as well as those near me may have the benefit of it. There is one advantage in using the Elixir over all other remedies usually employed for the cure of the Toothache, viz, it will not injure the other Teeth. I make the above statements with a perfect knowledge of the facts, and with whatever reputation I may have as a Dentist at stake.

The Elixir may be had at wholesale and retail at the proprietors office and at N. WIGGIN'S Drug Store, No. 3 Spear Block, Main Street, Rockland.

J. W. TRUSSEL.
December 16, 1856. 51tf

N. WIGGIN,

Druggist and Apothecary,

NO. 4 SPEAR BLOCK.

(Recently occupied by J. C. MOODY.)

DEALER IN

PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

—ALSO—

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW CURTAINS, FIREBOARDS AND BORDERS.

ROCKLAND, ME.

Oct. 22, 1856. 43tf

CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

C A U T I O N.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

Sole Agents for this country.

I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., GENERAL AGENTS.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN, Rockland; and one Druggist in every town in the United States.

BURR, FOSTER & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston Wholesale Agents for New England.

February 19, 1857. 6m8

Dr. H. E. Morrill, a skillful Physician of New York City,

In his remarks on Dyspepsia, says—the most effectual medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the Oxygenated Bitters.

I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular acceptation of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirit, and is rather sour than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "Bitters" the basis of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They no more impart real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am speaking, obviates these objections.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents for Wister's Balsam and Oxygenated Bitters.—C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN, Rockland; A. SWEETLAND, Rockport; J. H. ESTABROOK, Camden; WM. COOK, and G. I. ROBINSON Thomaston. 2w9

MARRIAGES.

In Belfast, Feb. 11th, by Rev. J. H. Farnsworth, Mr. John F. Foss and Miss Ann S Patterson, both of Belfast.

In Montville, 15th, inst., by Nelson Allen, Esq., Mr. Daniel Groves and Miss Maria L. Ryan, both of Waldo.

In Palermo, 11th inst., Mr. Enos T. Snell of China, and Mrs. Betsey A. Vose of Lowell.

In Monroe, 10th, inst., by Rev. S. Staples, Mr. Chas. W. Freeman, of Lowell, Mass., and Miss Arabella Patterson, of Monroe.

In Columbia, by Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. George A. Buckman and Miss Julia F. Ruggles.

DEATHS.

In this city, Feb. 22d, Lucy A., wife of A. P. Waterman, aged 24 years, 2 months and 3 days.

In this city, 15th inst., Mary J., daughter of Benjamin P., and Mary W. Mitchell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 24 days. [Belfast papers please copy.

In Hamden, Illinois, Jan. 12th, of Typhoid Fever Horatio N. Moody, son of Nelson and Nancy Moody of Appleton, aged 20 years, 5 months and 9 days.

In Appleton, Feb. 17, Henry Perry, aged 76 years, 9 months and 4 days. He was the Father of twenty children, thirty-eight grand-children and 17 great-grand-children.

In Belfast, 13th, inst., Almeda R., eldest daughter of N., and Elizabeth Mansfield, aged 17 years and 7 months.

In Belfast, 13th, Frank G., only son of Sullivan and Sylvia Hicks, aged 23 years and 2 months.

In North Haven, Jan. 23d, Mr. Ebenezer Young, aged 73 years.

Drowned in Vinalhaven, 12th, inst., Willard, son of Thaddeus and Charity Roberts, aged 8 years.

In Machias, Mary E. daughter of Simon C., and Francis Bowker, aged 1 year 9 months and 23 days.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

February 20th, schr Gannet, Fountain, Boston; barque Laura Russ, ——, Belfast for Cuba. 22d, barque Adeline C Adams, Hemingway, Boston; sch Wm H Tilcomb, Manning, do. 23d, schs Ellen, Silvera, Boston; Golden Cloud, Salem. 24th, Utica, Thorndike, Portland; Jane Ingraham, Merrill, Norfolk. 25th, schr Warrior, Miller, NYork for Dix Isle; brig Joseph, Cables, Boston.

Sailed.

February 22d, barque Laura Russ, ——, Cuba.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK—Ar 22, U S storeship Supply, Porter, Smyrna via the Balize, NOrleans; ships S Crowell, Burgess, Liverpool; J R Keeler, Allen, London; brigs Augusta, Noonan, Cardenas; Wappoo, Coombs, do; Young America, of Plymouth, Rogers, Kingston, J; schs Fred Howell, Carr, Cumberland Harbor; May Queen, Fisher, Curacoa; Bay State, Sherwood, Boston.

TARPAULIN COVE, Feb 22. Ar and sld, AM., brig C Matthews; PM., and sch Isaac Rich.

Returned, sch Westone. All the vessels before reported in harbor sailed last evening, and this morning.

Brig Sea Lark, from St Domingo for ——, went ashore about middle way of the middle ground, and came off at 6, PM.

Ar 23d, ship Saxon, Sears, NOrleans; brig South, Thompson, Galveston; schs Volunteer, Brown, Porto Rico; L Mangum, Whaling, Rockport.

Ar 24th, brigs Martha Gilchrist, Rowley, Cardenas; Jos Park, Cardenas; Julia Arey, Stone, Honduras; Moonlight, Small, Canary Islands; C H Kennedy, Randall, Neuvitas; schs Hannibal, Wentworth, Cienfuegos; Governor, Ober, Trinidad.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Feb 22, 4 PM. Passing in, schs J Lawrence, E H Atwood. Passing out, schs Telegraph, E Stanley, W Freeman, S E Lewis, and J H Porter.

Feb 23, 8 AM. Passing in, barque Hollander, Millett, from Padang Nov 21, for Boston.

3.30 PM. Passing in, schs White Cloud, Express, M Y Davis, and Life Boat.

Passing out, barque Azor.

6 20. Passing in, 1 ship.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb 20, PM. Ar schs Medora, Burtlett, Wilmington, NC, for Boston.

Remains at 10 AM, wind WSW, barque Richmond; schs Lamartine, B Flanner, J W Ramsey, Oriole, R L Price, L I. Sharp, and Emeline.

NEW LONDON—Ar 20th, schrs Orrin Cowl, Smith, Boston for NYork; William Gregory, Burrill, Rockland for do; Mary Fletcher, Anderson, Fashport for do; Marcia, Patterson, Saco for NYork; Daniel Lombard, Newcomb, Virginia.

NORFOLK—Sld 18th, sch Juliette, Baker, Portland.

CITY POINT—Ar 18th, sch Susan, Rogers, Boston.

RICHMOND—In port, 18th, sch Modonna, (of Bangor) Elwell, to load for Cuba.

CHARLESTON—Arr 18th, schs Mountain Eagle, Ames, Ponce; Flying Arrow, Ricker, Nassau, NP.

Ar 18th, barque Modena, Ryder, Boston; brig Tybee, Ferguson, New York. Sld sch W H Smith, Hughes, Providence.

MOBILE—Ar 13th, ship Criterion, Harding, Boston.—Cld schrs C Locser, Snow, Cardenas; Humor, Hopkins, Havana.

In port 13th, ship R H Dixey, for St Petersburg, taken up at 27 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—Ar 16th, ship Splendid, Amesbury, NYork.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Kingston J, Jan 41, ship Clara, Wells, Boston, for N Orleans, disg ice, would sail in 10 days.

Ar at Cullao 12th ult, ships Jacob Badger, Staples, Melbourne (and sld 14th for the Chincha Islands;) Regulus, Thompson, Montevido (and sld 15th for Chincha Islands;) 16th, ship Regulator, Wallace, Coquimbo (and sld 20th for Chincha Islands;) 19th, E Greely, Cotton, Liverpool; 20th, Cherubim, Smith, London; 21st, Milwaukie, Davis, Boston; J C Boynton, Brown, San Francisco; Sewall, Merrill, Caldera; 22d, Rochusk, Walden, Chincha Islands; 23d, Edwin Flye, Flye, Acapulco. Sld 14th, ship Duchess d'Orleans, Garland, United States.

Cld from Liverpool 6th, Florida, Sanderman, Savannah; 7th, Charles Hill, Hale, Calcutta; Atlantic, Williams, Charleston; R B Sumner, Dyer, NOrleans; Clarissa Bird, Bird, NYork; Thomas H Perkins, Wayne, Philadelphia; 9th, Sea King, Barker, Boston, Protector, Cutler, San Francisco.

DISASTERS.

Barque Philah, Spofford, at NOrleans from NYork, reports having experienced a severe gale on the 16th ult, lost jibboom and everything attached, and split sails.

Ship Ship American, of Wiscasset, at New London from Shields, with a load of coal, still lies in the stream, and has been given up to the holders of the bonds given for her repairs. The New London Chronicle says,—"Whether she is to be ultimately abandoned to the underwriters, we do not know, but we understand that the damages she has received, and the expenses of her prolonged voyage will exceed the actual value of the ship and cargo."

Barque Sarah Ann, Drinkwater, from New Orleans for Cork, returned to N O 14th inst, in distress, having sprung aleak 10th, South Point bearing NW by W 150 miles.

SPOKEN.

Dec 29, lat 22 54 S, lon 52 40 W, ship Minnehaha, Beaucham, from NYork Nov 1 for Melbourne.

Jan 14, lat 4 20 S, lon 45 30, barque Homer, of and from Boston for Cape Good Hope.

Feb 8, off Hole in the Wall, ship Seth Sprague, from N Orleans for Liverpool.

Feb 14, lat 34 50, lon 73, barque J W Blodgett, 4 days from NYork for Cuba.

Feb 17, lat 37 40, lon 66 25, ship Moro Castle, 7 days from Portland for Havana.

Complimentary Ball

—TO—

MR. JOHN COLLINS.

THE Public of Rockland and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend a

Grand Military, Civic and Fancy Dress

B A L L,

A T P H Œ N I X H A L L,

On Wednesday Evening, March 4, 1857.

MANAGERS.

Wm. H. Titcomb, N. C. Woodard,
Robert Brann, Edward Oberton,
C. A. Libby.

TICKETS $1,00

Rockland Feb. 26, 1856. 1w9

Fair and Sale.

Thursday Evening, March 5th, 1857.

AT PHŒNIX HALL.

THE Ladies of the Methodist Church and Congregation will hold

A F A I R,

at the above time and place.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Refreshments and an assortment of desirable articles will be offered for sale.

A Choir of singers will be present to entertain the audience.

The proceeds to be appropriated to the liquidation of certain small debts of the Society.

Rockland, Feb. 25, 1857. 2w9

TAX Books and Highway Surveyor's Books for sale by
3w9 WM. A. BARKER & CO.

REVISED Statutes, Maine Reports, and Maine Townsman may be found at
3w9 No. 1, Spear Block.

NOTE and Bill Books, Blank Notes and Drafts, Time Books and Workmen's Account Books, for sale by
3w9 WM. A. BARKER & CO.

WRAPPING PAPERS, all sizes and qualities. Letter, Cap. Note and Bill papers, cheap for Cash s No. 1, Spear Block.
2w9 WM. A. BARKER & CO.

O R A N G E S, O R A N G E S.

Just received at City Drug Store.
9tf Sign Blue Mortar.

F I G S, F I G S, F I G S,

Extra and common Figs. Just received at City Drug Store.
9tf Sign Blue Mortar.

F I G P A S T E, F I G P A S T E.

This delicious article may be found at the City Drug Store. 9tf

N I C E C O N F E C T I O N E R Y,

Just received from Boston, and for sale at City Drug Store. 9tf

T A M A R I N D S, T A M A R I N D S.

Another lot of those nice Tamarinds, just received at City Drug Store. 9tf

M U S C A T W I N E.

Expressly for invalids. Just received at City Drug Store.
9tf Sign Blue Mortar.

F I G S, O R A N G E S, A N D L E M O N S,

New Figs, Oranges, and Lemons, by the box or retail at R. M. PILLSBURY'S.
February 27, 1857. 3w9

O R A N G E S, F I G S, C O R N B A L L S.

A superior lot, just arrived per Schr. Ellen, for sale at E. L. LOVEJOY'S at wholesale and retail, two doors North of Berry's Block. Come one and all and make a purchase now they are fresh. 4w9

Notice.

THE subscribers being desirous of changing their business, offer their

STOCK IN TRADE FOR SALE.

The Store, which is the best in the city and situated in the centre of business, will be leased on favorable terms.

This situation for a man acquainted with the

Dry Goods Business,

and possed of a small capital, offers great inducements for investment. This concern has been in operation five years and their average annual sales have amounted to nearly Forty Thousand Dollars.

WILSON & CASE.
Rockland, Feb. 25, 1857. 9tf

Private School.

A. L. TYLER'S School will commence on

MONDAY, March 9th,

in the **Pine Grove School-House, upper room,** and continue ten weeks.

TUITION, 3,00
February 25, 1857. 3w9

Private School.

MR. T. K. OSGOOD will commence his Spring term of Private School on

MONDAY, March 9th,

to continue ten weeks.

TUITION—Common Branches. **$3,00**
Higher Branches. **3,50**
February 25, 1857. 3w9

LaVones Charts.

AND

Numerical Method

—OF—

CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES,

WITH DIRECTIONS.

at MISS F. J. KIRKPATRICK'S,
No. 3 Spofford Block.
Rockland, Feb 25, 1856. 4w9

Lumber.

HAVING opened a Lumber Yard near the

New Steam Mill on Main Street,

a few rods South of the RANKIN BLOCK, the subscriber is now prepared to furnish those in want of lumber with all kinds usually kept in this city, on reasonable terms. The stock on hand consists in part of

PINE BOARDS of all qualities.
PINE DIMENSION 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 3 and 4 inches thick.
PINE DECK PLANK and RANGING TIMBER.
PINE GUTTER PIECES of extra length.
SPRUCE PLANK 2, 3 and 4 inches thick
FENCE BOARDS.

TIMBER AND JOIST.

JUNIPER, PINE and SPRUCE floor Boards.
HEMLOCK TIMBER and JOIST.
ASH PLANK.

CLAPBOARDS,

Heart, Extra and Clear, Sap, Extra Clear and No. 1, Spruce, Extra and No. 1.

S H I N G L E S,

Best Extra Sawed Cedar, Bangor Extra No, 1, &c,

PICKETS,

Pine and Spruce.

L A T H S,

Pine and Spruce, &c., &c.

The subscriber would tender his thanks to his hitherto numerous customers for their liberal patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business and reasonable prices to merit a share of the public patronage. A good assortment will be kept constantly on hand.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

A. HOWES.

P S.—**Office** on Main Street near the Steam Mill. ☞ Please to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Rockland, February 26, 1857. 9tf

DR. ORFF'S Pain Catholicon can be found at one or more traders in most every village in the Counties of Waldo and Lincoln and vicinities. 3m9

DR. ORFF'S Pain Catholicon, sold in this city by
3m9 BRACKETT & CO.

DR. ORFF'S Pain Catholicon, sold in this city by
3m9 P. H. CLEMENTS, Blackinton's Corner.

DR. ORFF'S Pain Catholicon, sold in this city by
3m9 C. P. FESSENDEN.

Notice.

MR. PAINE will commence his

SPRING TERM OF INSTRUCTION

On Monday next, 2d of March,

in the FARWELL SCHOOL HOUSE—so called.

He has made provision for giving instruction in the **French Language** by engaging the services of Mrs. H. M. HASKELL, the lady who has been employed as an assistant in the High School during the present winter term.

Rockland, Feb. 24, 1857. 9tf

DR. ORFF'S Pain Catholicon sold in this city by
3m9 O. J. CONANT.

Petition.

ROCKLAND, Feb. 16, 1857.

JEREMIAH TOLMAN, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*—I send you enclosed two Resolves passed in the City Council this evening.

Resolved, That the Representative in the Legislature from this city be instructed to use his influence with the Legislature, to secure to the inhabitants of Rockland, a half-shire town for the County of Lincoln.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be authorized to forward a copy of these Resolves to JEREMIAH TOLMAN, Esq., Representative to the Legislature from Rockland.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Feb. 16, 1857.
Read, Passed and sent down for concurrence.
E. R. SPEAR, *Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Feb 16, 1857.
Read and passed in concurrence.
Z POPE VOSE, *Clerk.*
A true Copy—Attest,
E. R. SPEAR, *City Clerk.*

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, February 21, 1857.

On the Petition aforesaid,

ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served on the City Clerk of Rockland, and that the same be published in four papers published in the County of Lincoln, viz: the Lincoln Democrat, Thomaston Journal, Rockland Gazette and United States Democrat, ten days at least, before the fourteenth day of March, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted.
Sent down for concurrence.
JOSEPH B. HALL, Secretary.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 21, 1857.
Read and concurred.
GEORGE W. WILCOX, Clerk.
A true copy—Attest:
JOSEPH B. HALL, Secretary of the Senate.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JAMES O. L. FOSTER, late of Rockland, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1852 conveyed by mortgage to FREEMAN HARDEN of said Rockland a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Rockland and bounded as follows, viz: on the South by land of the heirs of the late John Hart, on the West by Water Street; on the North by South Street; on the East by the Shore, and being lot number 20, on a plan of land situated at said Rockland owned by Freeman Harden, surveyed November 15th, 1848, by Thomas Rose to which plan reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises and Whereas on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1854, the said Freeman Harden assigned the above described Mortgage to John Merrill of said Rockland, which assignment is recorded in the Registry of Deeds office for the Eastern District of Lincoln County, vol. 23, page 413, and Whereas, the said John Merrill, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1857 assigned the above described mortgage to M. W. FARWELL, of said Rockland, which assignment is recorded in the Registry of Deeds, for the Eastern District in the County of Lincoln, vol. 27, page, 70; and Whereas the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I, the said M. W. Farwell claim to foreclose the same.

M. W. FARWELL.
Rockland, Feb. 20, 1857. 3w9

LINCOLN, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Wiscasset within and for the County of Lincoln. February 2, 1857.

A. C. SPALDING and RUDOLPHUS RITZ, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of MOSES KALER, late of Waldoboro', in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be posted up in some public place in the town of Waldoboro', and by publishing the same in the Rockland Gazette printed at Rockland, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waldoboro', in said County, on the 26th day of May next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BEDER FALES, Judge of Probate.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. FOOTE, Register. 3w9

FRANCIS HARRINGTON

MANUFACTURER OF

BLOCKS & PUMPS,

AT STEAM MILL, UP STAIRS,

ROCKLAND, ME,

February, 18, 1857. 8tf

Leather Store.

L. C. BURKETT,

WOULD announce to citizens of Rockland and vicinity that he has opened a **STORE** in the J. P. FISH building near the brook, where may be found all kinds of

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER,

LININGS AND FINDINGS OF ALL KINDS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS &c.,

for sale wholesale or retail at the lowest CASH PRICE. Those in want of any of the above articles will please call.

N. B. Cash and the highest price paid for Hides and Calf-skins.

Rockland, Feb. 16, 1857. 8tf

D. D. BRIDGFORD. N. TINSLEY PATE
FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

BRIDGFORD, & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

ON THE CORNER 20 DOCK AND CAREY STS.,

RICHMOND, VA.

They will make liberal **Cash Advances on Consignments** to their address. They also will attend particularly to orders for the purchase of

FLOUR. FEED. CORN, &c.

REFERENCES—The Merchants of Richmond generally.
February 16, 1857. 8tf

COURTS OF PROBATE.

STATE OF MAINE.

LINCOLN, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Wiscasset within and for the said County of Lincoln on the first Monday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

ORDERED: That from and after the day aforesaid the Courts of Probate within and for the County of Lincoln be held as follows, viz:

At the Court House in Wiscasset on the first Tuesday of every month except the month of August.

At the Hotel in Waldoboro on the last Tuesdays of May and October.

At Thomaston on the Wednesday next following the last Tuesdays of May and October.

At the Custom House rooms in Rockland on the Thursday next following the last Tuesdays of May and October.

When said Court is holden at Wiscasset it will be opened by adjournment on the second day for the accommodation of those whose business cannot be accomplished on the first day of the term.

And whenever this arrangement shall conflict with any of the provisions of the 105th section of the 115th chapter of the "Revised Statutes" the Court will be holden on the following day.

BEDER FALES, Judge.
Attest:—E. FOOTE, Register.
Copy Attest:—E. FOOTE, Register. 8tf

F E B R U A R Y M A G A Z I N E S.

Harper, Putnam, Lady's Book, Household Words, Schoolfellow, Tribune Almanacs, &c., received and for sale by
2w6 WM. A. BARKER & CO.

Paper Hangings.

WE have on hand an assortment of Paper Hangings. Also Curtains and Curtain Paper which we offer **very cheap for cash.**

Please call and examine them.

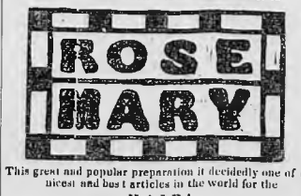
W. A. BARKER & CO
2tf No. 1, Spear Block.

1,000,000 Bottles Sold!

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1853, by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

All Infringements will be dealt with according to Law!

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S



This great and popular preparation it decidedly one of the nicest and best articles in the world for the

HAIR!

It imparts a richness and brilliancy, cleans, ornaments, invigorates, embellishes, removes dandruff, relieves headache, and has probably been used for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair with as much success as any article ever known. It has stood the test of time and use, and all can rely upon it.

Sole Proprietor, J. RUSSELL SPALDING, Manufacturing Chemist. Principal Depot, 27 Tremont St., opposite the Museum, Boston, Mass., where all orders should be addressed. The fac-simile of his signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

Sold by Druggists generally.
October 16, 1856. eow42ly

F U R S

—AND—

WINTER CAPS

AT COST.

T. A. WENTWORTH

NO. 2 SPOFFORD BLOCK,

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE

STOCK

OF LADIES FANCY

F U R S,

BUFFALO AND SHAWL

R O B E S,

AND WINTER CAPS

AT COST,

In order to make room for

SPRING GOODS.

Rockland, Jan. 22, 1856. 4tf

Maine Insurance Co.,

AUGUSTA, ME.

Chartered Capital $300,000.

J. L. CUTLER, Pres't. J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

John L. Cutler, Augusta, | J. H. Williams, Augusta.
Samuel Cony, " | John M. Wood, Portland,
Geo. W. Stanley, " | Charles Jones, "
Darius Alden, " | S P. Shaw Waterville,
John D. Lang, Vassalboro'.

This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a

SAFE HOME STOCK COMPANY.

The subscriber having taken the Agency of the above POPULAR OFFICE, is prepared to issue POLICES on

DWELLING HOUSES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STORES, MERCHANDISE and Personal Property generally.

Also—on Vessels in port, or while building or repairing, against loss or damage by Fire, on as favorable terms as any offices that pay their losses promptly.

E. H. COCHRAN, *Agent.*
Office—Spofford Block, Main St. Rockland.
February 4, 1857. 3m6

TO FARMERS & GARDENERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE **40,000** barrels of their

NEW AND IMPROVED

P O U D R E T T E,

Manufactured from the night-soil of New-York city, in lots to suit purchasers. This article (greatly improved within the last two years) has been in the market for eighteen years, and still defies competition, as a manure for Corn and Garden Vegetables, being cheaper, more powerful than any other, and at the same time free from disagreeable odor. Two barrels ($3 worth) will manure an acre of corn in the hill, will save two-thirds in labor, will cause it to come up quicker, to grow faster, ripen earlier, and will bring a larger crop on poor ground than any other fertilizer, and is also a preventative of the cut worm; also it does not injure the seed to be put in contact with it.

The L. M. Co point to their long-standing reputation, and the large capital ($100,000) invested in their business, as a guarantee that the article they make shall always be of such quality as to command a ready sale.

Price, delivered in the city free of charge and other expense—

One barrel, $2,00
Two barrels, 3,00
Five barrels, 6,00
Six barrels, 9,50

And at the rate of $1,50 per barrel for any quantity over six barrels.

☞ A Pamphlet, containing every information will be sent (FREE) to any one applying for the same. One address is—

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, 60 Cortlandt St., New York.
January 28, 1857. 3m5

CLOSING UP.

WINTER MILLINERY

AT COST

FOR 60 DAYS.

at F. J. KIRKPATRICK'S,
No. 3 Spofford Block.
Rockland, Jan. 28, 1857. 5tf

City Collector's

N O T I C E.

THE subscriber would hereby notify the Tax-Payers of this City, that he may be found at his office on Lime Rock Street, next door to the Post Office, every **SATURDAY,** from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 7 P. M., to receive **Taxes** assessed for the year 1856.

Such persons as have not paid their **Taxes** are earnestly requested to call and settle the same.

CHAS. A. LIBBY, Collector.
Residence—No. 2 Rankin Block, Main Street.
Rockland, Jan. 28, 1857. 4tf 5tf

Notice.

TO WAT

Fire Insurance.

E. H. COCHRAN'S

IRSURANCE AGENCY,

SPOFFORD BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

ROCKLAND.

E. H. COCHRAN,

WILL TAKE RISKS ON

DWELLING HOUSES,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
STORES,
STOCKS OF GOODS,
FINISHING RISKS ON BUILDINGS

in process of construction, and all other Insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of their losses.

Insurance effected in Stock Companies or Mutual as applicants prefer.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
AUGUSTA, ME.
Capital $300,000.
J. H. Williams, Sec'y. J. L. Cutler, Pres't.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Assets $218,887
J. C. Pynchon, Sec'y. Wm. B. Calhoun, Pres't.

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL, $300,000
Joseph H. Sprague, Sec'y. Ralph Gillett, Pres't.

Conway Fire Insurance Company.
CONWAY, MASS.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $200,000.
D. C. Rogers, Sec'y. J. S. Whitney, Pres't

Bridgeport Fire and Marine Co
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
CAPITAL, 200,000.
J. H. Washburn, Sec'y. H. W. Chatfield, Pres't.

Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
SALEM, MASS.
CAPITAL AND ASSETTS, $350,000.
J. T. Burnham, Sec'y. Augustus Story, Pres't.

TRADERS' AND MECHANICS' CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Capital, 50,000.
E. F. Sherman, Sec'y. J. Converse, Pres't.

GREENFIELD INSURANCE CO.
GREENFIELD, MASS.
W. T. Davis, Sec'y. Ira Abercrombie, Pres't.

Thomaston Mutual Insurance Co.
THOMASTON, ME.
Wm. R. Keith, Sec'y. E. Robinson, Pres't.

Great Falls Mutual Company.
SOMERSWORTH, N. H.
H. Y. Hayes, Sec'y. I. G. Jordan, President.

Atlantic Mutual Company,
EXETER, N. H.
Mm. P. Moulton, Sec'y. M. Sanborn, President.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' MUTUAL CO.
GORHAM, MAINE.
J. Pierce, Sec'y Daniel B. Clement, Pres't.

ROCKINGHAM MUTUAL CO.
EXETER, N. H.
Wm. P. Moulton, Sec'y. M. Sanborn, Pres't.

LIFE INSURANCE
effected in **Reliable Companies.**

P. S.—E. H. COCHRAN is devoting his whole time to the Insurance business, and pledges himself to give the most careful attention to all business in the above line.

Rockland, December 3, 1856. 49tf

H. B. EATON, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN &c.
Member of the Maine Medical Association.
Member of the Homœpathic College of Health &c.
DOCTOR EATON keeps constantly on hand the various Homœopathic Medicines.
BOOKS, MEDICINE CHESTS, ETC
Calls left at the Telegraph Office in Rockland, or at his residence in Rockport, will be promptly attended to.
Rockport, Oct. 1856. 6m*44

J. C. LIBBY & SON,
HAVING purchased of Geo. L. Smith his extensive stock of
Stoves and Hard-Ware,
and having since the purchase received and are still receiving from Boston and elsewhere large additions to the stock, feel that we are now prepared to offer to the patrons of this well known stand and the public generally, as good an assortment in our line as can be found in the County; and by close application and promptness in our business hope to receive our share of the public patronage.
Rockland, Oct. 21, 1856. 43tf

WANTED.
850 YOUNG MEN TO ACT as Local and Travelling Agents, in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a salary of $100 per month—a capital of $3 only required. No patent medicine or book business.—Full particulars given free to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address.
D. P. SHANNON & CO.
Atkinson Depot, N. H.
February 5, 1857. 6m6

REMOVAL.
J. WATTS,
HAS removed to the PERRY STORE, Corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, where he will keep constantly on hand
CORN,
MEAL
AND
FLOUR.
Also a good assortment of **W, I. GOODS and GROCERIES.**
which will be sold at the lowest market price.
Rockland, Oct. 23, 1856. 42tf

BURDEN'S
Pressed Boat, Ship, Brad and Countersunk Railroad Spikes
ARE well known in the United States, and are conspicuous for their regularity and finish, their unvarying uniformity of size, and for the excellent quality of the iron from which they are made, to which may be attributed their rare strength. They are everywhere considered far superior to the hand-made spike of common English iron, and inferior to nothing of the kind yet introduced to the public.
For particulars and samples, apply to
BLODGET, BROWN & CO.,
80 and 82 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
Dec. 18, 1856. 51ly

DOORS, BLINDS & SASH
FOR sale, corner of Rockland and Main Sts., North End, at reduced prices, by
B. F. GREELY.
Rockland, June 3, 1856. 1y23

To Let.
ROOMS formerly occupied by Miss KIRK PATRICK, in Custom House Block. Enquire of
KIMBALL & ABBOTT.
Rockland, Nov. 15, 1856. 47tf

TEAS, TEAS.—Oolong, Ningyong and Souchong, an extra lot, just received and for sale by
J. WATTS.
43tf Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP
AND LIVER PILLS
In Pennsylvania, Kentucky and S. Carolina.

H. A HOWARD, of Louisville, Ky., was pronounced incurable of Liver Complaint, used eight boxes Liver Pills, and in 7 weeks was restored to health.

G. L. ELFORD, Greenville, S. C., says:—Send 12 Dozen Liver Pills and 4 dozen Worm Syrup.—They are highly spoken of and the demand is increasing largely.

1 Box of **Hobensack's Liver Pills** cured BENJAMIN SMITH, of Philadelphia, of dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

J. SHIEFENHIER, of Lancaster, Penn., on taking three bottles passed a Tape Worm 336 inches long.

A child of **C. HILT, of Frankfort, Ky.,** on taking one bottle of Worm Syrup, passed forty-six worms From another child in the same family, one bottle brought over 30 worms.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.

C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 6tf

LYON'S
KATHAIRON.
The Celebrated and World-Renowned
LYON'S KATHARION.
100 Gross for sale by
C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Wholesale Agent for the State.
C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggist and Dealers in Medicines generally. 6tf

Every Patent Medicine.
IN THE MARKET,
Pure and Fresh.
THE LARGEST STOCK
To be found in the State.
For sale, wholesale and retail by
C. W. ATWELL,
Deering Block, Market Square, Portland.

ONE BOTTLE OF
Atwell's Health Restorer
Will satisfy you—it is all it is recommended.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER
Cures the Jaundice and Liver Complaint.

Are you troubled with the Dyspepsia,
Use ATWELL'S Health Restorer.

Dyspepsia, indigestion and costiveness
Are Cured by Atwell's Health Restorer.

All diseases caused by Foul Stomach, are CURED
By ATWELL'S Health Restore.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.
C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 6tf

DR. SMITH'S
SUGAR COATED PILLS
FOR THE CORRECTION OF
All Irregularities of the System.

If the blood becomes impure, it is traced to stoppage of the natural drains of the system, viz: of the Bowels, the Lungs, Kidney and Skin,

The blood and intestines must relieve themselves of all their worn out particles and poisonous humors, which must go through the channels that nature has designed.

What remedy then would seem most natural? One that opens all the natural outlets of the system, or only one?

Common sense will teach any rational being, that a medicine having power to unstop all the natural outlets is the only one to be relied on.

Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills possess this power in its fullest extent.

We present them to the World as the
WORLD'S MEDICINE.
C. W. ATWELL, Portland, State Agent.
C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 6tf

The People's Drug Store
IS AT
3, SPEAR BLOCK.

A Fresh Stock
—OF—
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
HAIR DYES, and FANCY GOODS,
Just received and for sale at the
"PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE."
No. 3 Spear Block.
Rockland, Nov. 24, 1856. 48tf

IT IS A FACT THAT
E. R. SPEAR,
KEEPS a better assortment of
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
Paper Hangings,
JEWELRY and
FANCY GOODS,
of every description and sells at lower prices than any establishment in this part of the State.
PLEASE CALL AT
No. 1 Spofford Block.
Rockland, Nov. 26, 1856. 48tf

SARGENT'S READERS
AT
WHOLESALE.
E. R. SPEAR,
WILL furnish dealers in SCHOOL BOOKS, SARGENT'S Standard Readers at Boston prices.
Rockland, Nov. 25, 1856. 48tf

Important to Daguerreotypists,
MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
Monumental Daguerreotype Cases.
A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head stones and Monuments. I have been manufacturing these Cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to secure the picture for a long number of years.
The outside cases is made of Parivan Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass,—a SCREW BOX. It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.
A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2,25 each to $9,50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list.
Address,
A. L. BALDWIN, Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co.,
3m52 335 Broadway, New York

DURHAM & FLINT,
(At the old Stand of JOHN FLINT,)
KEEP constantly on hand fresh
BEEF,
PORK,
and POULTRY,
bought at Belfast, Waldo County, expressly for this market, at such prices and of such qualities as are not found at other Market Houses in this city. ALSO,—A full supply of
Groceries and Vegetables,
and all those articles usually found in PROVISION STORES.
Customers will understand that at this establishment they will always get the WORTH OF THEIR MONEY.
GIVE US A CALL
Rockland, Dec. 6, 1856. 50tf

To Let.
SEVERAL desirable tenements. Terms, from $25, to $125 per year. Possession given immediately. Inquire of
J. G DAY,
Rockland, October 9, 1856. 41tf James Street.

ARNOLD'S COMBINED
Fig. 1

Foot-Stove, Lantern, and
NURSE LAMP.
J. P. WISE having purchased the exclusive right for manufacturing and vending in LINCOLN COUNTY, is now prepared to offer them for sale. This article is designed for various purposes (a few of which are stated in this advertisement) is now before the public, for inspection and use
It is made of different materials (mostly tin and iron,) and is heated by an Oil, Fluid or Alcohol Lamp, the blaze being protected from every external object It is so heated in one minute as to warm and dry the feet in the coldest winter night, can be taken to CHURCH or any other place in the carriage or merry Sleigh and used as a stove or lanthorn while on your way
In case of SICKNESS it can be used to advantage and with safety as a Lamp for lighting the room and a stove for warming medicine and keeping drink at the proper temperature For cooking in small quantities, water for tea and coffee and heating it for shaving It meets the present wants of the public It is a useful apparatus for heating flat-irons requiring about fifteen minutes A pint of water can be heated to the temperature of two hundred and twelve degrees, or boiling heat, by a two tubed lamp of a usual size and flame in some ten or twelve minutes, twice this amount in from fifteen to twenty It weighs about two pounds and one half, is easily carried and answers all the purposes of a common lanthorn
The Lowell daily News, says:—
THE NEW STOVE, LANTERN, AND NURSING LAMP.
"This is truly a great country, and one in which from present appearances, wonders will never cease, we saw yesterday the neatest, finniest, prettiest, most useful and convenient article of Household goods; One equally useful cut doors and in, that we ever dropped eyes on It is a foot Stove, a Lantern, a Cook Stove, a reading lamp, and in truly a something that no one ever thought of before, but every body and their wives particularly has needed.
Wholesale and Retail by the Subscriber.
J P WISE,
Two doors South of the Big Coffee Pot
Rockland, Jan 8, 1856 2tf

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
(LATE AGENT OF U. S PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, UNDER THE ACT OF 1836.)
76 STATE ST., opposite Kilby st., Boston.
AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patent, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions,—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.
This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.
All necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

Testimonials.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office, as Solicitor for procuring patents.—There were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skilful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.
EDMUND BURKE.
Late Commissioner of Patents."

From the present Commissioner.

"AUGUST 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office as a solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the Office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.
CHAS. MASON,
Commissioner of Patents."
Boston, Jan. 8, 1857. 1y2

REMOVAL.
DEAN STABLER,
Merchant Tailor.

WILSON
AND
WHITE'S
BLOCK.
AS the STORE he lately occupied was not well adapted for all DEPARTMENTS of his business being too small, he has hired a
New and Beautiful STORE in
Wilson & White's Block,
fitted up expressly for himself, where he will continue to carry on his business in all its branches, with promptness not sparing any labor to accommodate and benefit his customers. Announces that he has just returned from NEW YORK and BOSTON, with a large and fresh stock of GOODS consisting of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,
Doeskins, and Cassimeres, Pilot and Beavers for Over Coats.
Also, a large selection of
SILK VELVETS
of great variety to suit the most particular taste. Also a good selection of Plain
SATINS AND GRENEDINES,
and a variety of others not mentioned here, which he will make to order, in STYLE and WORKMANSHIP and sell for Cash at prices as to defy the competition of any of the same craft. Also a large quantity of
Ready-Made Clothing
of his own manufacture, which he will warrant none to excell, and will sell at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. Gentlemens' furnishing goods in great variety.
D. Stabler would most respectfully return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and at the same time, call their attention to his new place of business, before making their purchases.
Particular attention paid to the cutting of garments to be made out.
Rockland, Oct. 16, 1856. 42tf

DEVINE'S
COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE,
A sure and pleasant remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, WHOOPING, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and if Lungs enough are left to sustain life,
A CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION,
Containing no Mineral Poisons, and perfectly safe for the Infant or Invalid, in any stage of weakness.
S. D. FULLER & CO., only manufacturers, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, everywhere.
December 18, 1856. 3m51

DR. JAMES ROUSE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
ROCKLAND, MAINE,
Office—No 1, second floor, Wilson & White's Block.—Residence on Myrtle Street.
DR. ROUSE takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public, that he has permanently located himself in the City of Rockland, as designated by the above card, and will happy to wait upon all who may desire his professional services.
☞ All persons who have bills of long standing, are requested to call and settle immediately.
Rockland, Nov 4, 1856 47tf

Ship Cabin Trimmings
OF every description. Water Closets. Scupper Lead Pipe &c. &c., on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Those in want will be better accommodated by examining our Stock and prices before ordering from Boston.
H. P. WOOD & SON.
No. 1 Wilson's Block.
Rockland, August 12, 1856. 33tf

NEW OPENING
—OF—
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
C. G. MOFFIT,
HAS just returned from NEW YORK and BOSTON, with an EXTENSIVE and Choice selection of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Comprising Blue and Brown English and American Pilot Cloth. Black, Blue and Brown, German Broad Cloth. Blue and Black Raglon Coating. Superior Black. French and American Doeskins. French and American Fancy Doeskins of the latest and most desirable styles.
Vestings,
A lot of Silk, Velvet, Worsted and Brocade Vestings of splendid styles and superior quality.
Ready-Made Clothing.
Cheaper than ever. A large stock of Men and Boy's Over Coats, Dress Coats, and Pants. Jackets of Robroy, Baze, Pilot, &c.
FURNISHING GOODS,
Braces, Gloves, Collars, Cravats, Hose, White, Striped and Fancy Shirts, Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, Comforters, &c.
All the above Goods will be sold from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than they can be bought at any other place this side of BOSTON. Please call and examine before making your purchases.
C. G. MOFFIT,
NO. 2 PALMER'S BLOCK,
Rockland, Oct. 9, 1856. 41tf

REMOVAL.
LEWIS KAUFMAN,
WOULD announce to the citizens of Rockland and vicinity that he has removed his stock of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
To No. 1 of the NEW BLOCK,
on Main and Lime Rock Streets.
where he will be pleased to meet his old customers and all who wish to buy GOODS CHEAP.
As an inducement to purchasers he will sell for
Thirty Days
his present stock which was recently bought in New York for cash, at
Great Bargains,
Assuring them that it will pay for any one in want of goods to purchase at the
NEW STORE,
Where may always be found latest importations, such as
SHAWLS,
Cashmere, Long and Square Shawls; Bay State, Stella and other styles.
Cloaks, Capes, Talmas, &c.
DRESS GOODS,
All colors of Plain Thibets, Plaid Thibets, Lyonese, Coburgs, Alapacas, Mohairs, De Lains, Prints &c., &c.
Domestic White Goods and Hosiery of all kinds. Fancy Goods &c., &c.
The subscriber would return his grateful acknowledgement to his friends for patronage bestowed, and would request a call from them and all others in want of GOODS adapted to the season, assuring them they will find at his store a choice STOCK at very low prices.
Rockland, Dec 10, 1856 50tf

STOVES.
THE subscriber having made large additions to his already large assortment, is now ready to offer customers the largest and best assortment ever offered in this city, and those who think of purchasing for the coming winter would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
I wish to call particular attention to the
Green Mountain State
improved Cooking Stove, for I have no hesitation in saying that for durability, convenience and economy it surpasses all other Stoves. Nor have I any hesitation in saying that I can show the largest list of sizes of this Stove than any ever sold in this city. Again I say call and examine for yourselves.
I wish to call attention to the
SNOW BIRD, COOKING STOVE,
for burning Coal, this is the only Stove ever made that will burn Coal to the satisfaction of all. Hundreds of testimonials can be brought for this Stove in this city.
I have all the other patterns of Cooking Stoves of any note.
PARLOR, OFFICE and CAMBOOSE
STOVES.
of every variety for Coal and Wood.
PUMPS, of all kinds and sizes.
SHEET LEAD.
LEAD PIPE.
SHIP TRIMMINGS.
WOODEN WARE.
WINDLASSES, PURCHASES, &c., &c.
FURNACES
Several Patterns which can be sett at short notice and warranted.
Japanned, Brittania, Copper, Sheet Iron,
and TIN WARE constantly on hand.
Job Work and **Plumbing** done at short notice and warranted.
Grateful for the liberal patronage I have received since my commencement in business, be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet a continuance of the same.
S. M. VEAZIE,
No. 3 Beethoven Block.
Rockland, Oct. 27, 1856 44tf

Rockland City Book Store.
M. C. ANDREWS,
(formerly Wakefield's,)
NO. 3 KIMBALL BLOCK.
THIS Store is now being filled up with a large and choice assortment of
GOODS:
such as
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
NEW AND SPLENDID
Paper Hangings and Borders.
A large and beautiful Stock of Cameo Pins and Ear Drops to match
Gold Necklaces and Gold Chains,
with an extensive assortment of other
GOLD GOODS.
A great variety of
Fancy Articles.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
suited to all ages Every variety of
SCHOOL BOOKS and
NAUTICAL ALMANACS.
Constantly on hand a good supply of
Charts, Scales, Navigators and American
COAST PILOT.
TOYS
of every description
Prices fair and terms Cash.
Rockland, Oct 23, 1856 44tf

COBB & SWETT,

Marble Works,
MAIN STREET, ROCKLAND, ME.
First Door North of F. Cobb & Co's Store.
MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES
and the usual varieties of Marble Work.
Specimens may be seen at our SHOP and in all the CEMETERIES in this vicinity.
N. B. All work delivered and set up without additional expense to the Purchaser.
COBB & SWETT.
Rockland, April 24, 1856. 17tf

Yarns and Flannels.
A GOOD assortment of the
WARREN FACTORY
WOOLEN KNITTING YARNS.
—ALSO—
Plain and Twill'd, White and Mix'd Flannels suitable for Blankets. Drawers, Under Shirts &c. For sale by
W. O. FULLER
Spear Block.
Wool taken in exchange for Goods,
Rockland, Sept. 16, 1856. 38tf

A. PARKER,
Sail-Maker,
SPEAR'S WHARF,
ROCKLAND, ME.
DUCK, Trimmings, Bolt Rope and Twine constantly on hand or furnished at short notice.
—ALSO—
Bunting of all kinds, Colors and Flags of every description. Tents, Awnings, &c., made to order in good style. Orders in the above line will be promptly attended to.
Rockland, Nov. 14, 1855. 6m44

TAKE NOTICE.
SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
HORSES, CARRIAGES and COACHES to
LET at the THORNDIKE STABLE,
Persons wishing SEATS to and from the BOATS will please leave their names at the Thorndike Hotel or C. S. BROWN'S Livery Stable, North End.
W. H. THORNDIKE.
Rockland, April 16, 1856. 16tf

TRAIN & PHIPPS,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
And Manufacturers of Cordage & Oakum.
Importers and Dealers in Chains, Anchors, Hemp, Bunting, Windlass Gearing, Sail Cloth, Paints, Oils, Naval Stores.
COPPER-COATED SPIKES,
&c. Sole Agents CRANE'S PATENT CHAIN STOPPERS.
41 COMMERCIAL STREET,
New Granite Building, opposite end North Market st., Boston.
W. G. TRAIN, W. PHIPPS, JR.
(Late of Whiton, Train & Co)
April 4, 1856. 15ly

ROBERT RANKIN, EDWIN R. MILLAR.
RANKIN & MILLAR.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND—
SHIP BROKERS
STEAMSHIP AGENTS, &C.,
RICHMOND, VA.
Consignments of Eastern Produce,
HAY, LUMBER, LIME, BRICKS, &c.,
solicited.
Richmond, March 7, 1855. 16ly

R. O. HASKINS,
SHIP CHANDLER, GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
IN HIS LARGE NEW BUILDING OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND OF
Haskins & Libby
AND IN FRONT OF THE STEAMBOAT WHARF,
RICHMOND, Va.
☞ N. B. He will attend particularly to the sale of Lime Plaster, or any other produce entrusted to his care, and make prompt returns of the same. 3. 1y.

JACOB ROSEVELT & SON.
SHIP CHANDLERS,
DEALERS IN
CORDAGE, OIL, PAINT, TAR, PITCH,
OAKUM &c.
SHIP STORES,
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
22 SOUTH ST., & 33 COENTIES SLIP,
NEW YORK.
Manila Rope, Tar'd Rope, Anchors and Chains, Bunting, Flags, White Lead, Paint Oil, Lamp Oil, Patent Windlasses, &c.
STORAGE.
JACOB ROSEVELT. MARCUS ROSEVELT.

METCALF & DUNCAN,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
24 COENTIES SLIP,
NEW YORK.
B. F. METCALF, } SAML. DUNCAN. } june 3, (23)

GEO. L. HATCH,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
22 South Street, (Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.

WM CREEVY.] [CHAS A. FARWELL.
CREEVY & FARWELL,
Commission Merchants, and Ship
BROKERS.
Agents for "The Eagle Line" New York Packets,
39 NATCHEZ STREET,
41tf NEW ORLEANS.

L. W. HOWES,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
KIMBALL BLOK.
ROCKLAND, ME.
Strict attention given to **Bounty Land Claims.**
THE above named has just removed from Belfast, where he has been in a very active practice about eight years; about one half of which period he was of the then firm of Abbott & Howes.
On account of his extensive acquaintance in Waldo County he will continue to do business in the Courts there as well as in Lincoln.
Rockland, March 22, 1855

PETER THACHER & BROTHER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
OFFICE, NO. 2 KIMBALL BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.....ROCKLAND, ME.
PETER THACHER, R. P. E. THACHER.
Rockland, Feb. 21, 1856. 48tf

THORNDIKE HOTEL,
ROCKLAND MAINE.
—BY—
S. G. DENNIS.
Rockland, Jan 15, 1856. 3tf

N. BOYNTON & CO.
Commission Merchants,
AND SELLING AGENTS FOR THE
ROBBINS CORDAGE CO.,
PLYMOUTH, MASS.
RUSSELL MILLS, and Mt. VERNON
DUCK COMPANY'S,
are prepared to furnish Cordage and Duck of the best quality, at the lowest manufacturers' prices.
N BOYNTON, } No. 134
E BOYNTON, JR } Commercial Block,
A F HERVEY } BOSTON. 16iy

THOMAS FRYE,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE No. 4 Kimball Block, over the store of J. Wakefield Dwelling House on Spring Street, opposite Dirigo Engine House. ALL ORDERS BY DAY OR NIGHT, will be promptly attended to. 43 1y
Nov. 10 1854.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
HEAD OF CUSTOM HOUSE WHARF,
FORE ST., PORTLAND, ME,
N. J. DAVIS, Proprietor.
May 14, 1856. 1y19

H. O. BREWER & CO.
SHIPPING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALA.
H. O. BREWER, } A. J. INGERSOLL. } 36tf

Sargent's Readers and Spellers.
M. C. ANDREWS,
(formerly Wakefield's,)
Has at all times Sargent's Readers and Spellers on hand and will SELL at Wholesale at BOSTON PRICES.
—ALSO—
Colton's and Fitch's Geographies.
Rockland, Dec. 4, 1856. 49tf

R. A. PALMER & Co.,
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Rockland and vicinity that they have just opened a store
NO.'S 4 & 5 THORNDIKE BLOCK,
where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of
CORN AND FLOUR,
and a good assortment of
W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES.
We shall endeavor by constant attendance and a disposition to please to merit a share of public patronage
Rockland, October 1, 1856 40tf

H. P. WOOD & SON.,
NO. 1 WILSON'S BLOCK.
Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers.
—ALSO—
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBING
AND
Tin Roofing
done with promptness in a workmanlike manner and warranted.
Rockland, August 12, 1856. 33tf

$10,000
WORTH
—OF—
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
U. S. CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NO. 3 BERRY BLOCK.
THE subscriber having just returned from Boston, now offers to the public the largest and best selected stock of GOODS ever offered in this city, all of which, having been purchased **Wholly for Cash,** will be sold
"CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,"
for CASH and CASH ONLY.
The following comprises a small part of the stock now opening, viz:
COATS.
A very large assortment of Heavy Beaver, Pilot, Union Cloth and Reversible Overcoats, Blue and Black Sack and Frock Coats, also a large assortment of business Coats of all qualities.
PANTS.
Cassimere and Doeskin, Fancy Sattinett and Union Cloth, Blue and Black Sattinett, Mixed Doeskin and business Pants of all descriptions.
VESTS.
Black, Figured and Brown Satin, Figured Silk and Cashmere, Check'd Marseilles and Mixed Doeskin, Plain and Figured Lasting, Fancy Velvet and Plush.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A large and splendid assortment of Ladies' Kid, Moroco and Goat side and front Boots. Cloth and Kid, Congress and Heel Boots. Ladies' Kid, Morocco and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Shoes of all de-criptions.
Misses' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Slippers, comprising all styles and qualities.
Gents' French and American Calf and thick Boots. Grain leather and Kip Boots. Rubber Boots and Shoes. Calf, Goat and Imitation Goat Brogans. Congress Shoes of all kinds. Also, a general assortment of youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes.
Hats and Caps.
Mole Skin Hats of the latest styles, Brown and Black Fur and Wool Hats, both Men and Boy's, Brown, Black and blue Cloth Caps, Boys and Children's Embossed and Embroidered Caps of all kinds.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The most complete assortment to be found in the city.
Clocks, Fancy Goods and Jewelry.
A large and choice selection.
Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags,
of all qualities and styles.
Seamen's Outfitting Goods
and Rubber Clothing of all descriptions.
GUNS AND PISTOLS.
Rifles, Colts and Allen's Revolvers, Brass and Silver Mounted Single and Double Pistols, Ball Moulds, Tubes, Tube Wrenches, Rod Screws and Heads, Locks, Caps, Cylinders, Hammers, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, and Powder Horns.
O. H. PERRY.
Rockland, October 8, 1856. 43tf

THIRTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE
—OF AN—
OLD NURSE.
MRS WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of Mothers,
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your children. Price 25 cents per bottle.
We have sold very large quantities of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup during the past few years—over 20,000 bottles the last year. We believe it the best medicine in the world for Children Teething or for the cure of Dysentery or Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. It gives universal satisfaction—never heard a complaint from any one using it—never sold a medicine so universally successful in relieving pain sumptious it prevented than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, or neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, ends your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass
AND SOLD BY
Sold in Rockland by C. P. FESSENDEN; Camden, J H. ESTABROOK, Jr; Thomaston, O. W. JORDAN Portland, H. H. HAY, General Agent for the State.

ALL HAIL!!
Something for the Million!!!

WE call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, grey hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will, preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty We call, then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it.—Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

Watertown, Mass, May 1, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased and soon commenced to use, two bottles; and it soon began to tell; in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now become soft and glossy, and it ceased falling, the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now, I not only look but feel young again.
Respectfully, yours, etc. CHAS. WHITNEY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.
MISS FEEKS, 26 1-2 Greenwich Av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil.
Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855. MARY A. ATKINSON.

State of Illinois, Carlisle, June 27, '55.
I have used Professor O. J Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

[From the Washington Star.]
Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties, who have been benefitted by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y. and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri.
Agent in Rockland, C. P. FESSENDEN; in Portland, H. H. HAY.
Wholesale Agents in Boston, WEEKS & POTTER.
February 5, 1856. [3ily] 3m6

Money! Money! Money!
WHY BE WITHOUT MONEY! when it is just as easy to be around with a pocket full as not if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, at my risk, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy—Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure you a good business, than to pay twenty five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!